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## Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures in American Households during the 1980's

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# Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures in American Households During the 1980's. 

Sțeven M. Lutz
David M. Smallwood James R. Blaylock Mary Y. Hama.


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Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures in American Households During the 1980's. By Steven M. Lutz, David M. Smallwood, and James R. Blaylock of the Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service, and Mary Y. Hama of the Nutrition Monitoring Division, Human Nutrition Information Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Statistical Bulletin No. 849.


#### Abstract

Annual per person consumption of dairy products, fats and oils, flours and cereals, bakery products, meats, eggs, sugars and sweets, and fresh vegetables fell during the 1980's. Consumption of poultry, fish and shellfish, juices, and beverages rose. Annual per person spending when adjusted for inflation declined for almost all major food groups. This bulletin presents information on the quantity and dollar value of food consumption in American households for 1977-78 and 1987-88 by selected socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. The major changes over the decade are tabulated for 64 major food groups and compared with other studies to gain further insights into possible explanations for the consumption shifts. Data are from the househoid component of the 1977-78 and 1987-88 Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys conducted by the Human Nutrition Information Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The tabulations are based on actual reported usage of foods from home food supplies with adjustments for meals eaten away from home.


Keywords: Nationwide Foodi Consumption Survey, socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, 21-meal equivalent person, food at home.

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## Highlights

The consumption of dairy products, fats and oils, tlours and cereals, bakery products, meats, eggs, sugars and sweets, and fresh vegetables, on an annual per person basis, fell during the 1980's. The consumption of poultry, tish and shellfish, juices, and beverages rose, while fresh fruits stayed about the same. Per person spending when adjusted for inflation, on the other hand, declined for almost all major food groups. Exceptions were flour and cereals, led by increased spending for breakfast cereals; poultry, and beverages. These aggregate national trends mask the fact that, for some demographic groups, consumption ran counter to national trends. For example, in 1987-88, poorer households consumed considerably fewer fresh vegetables than wealthier households, but ate more meats than the wealthy.

Other highlights:
Household Size: Per person consumption tends to decline for almost all commodities as household size increases. This is because larger households contain more children who tend to consume less than adults. Several exceptions to this include: fresh fluid milk, flours and cereals, and sugars, all of which tend to be used heavily by children. Aside from the overall changes, trends observed across households of different sizes in the 1977-78 data are similar in the 1987-88 data. However, smaller househoids had larger proportional decreases in the consumption of eggs and sugars and sweets than did larger households. Larger households had a greater proportional increase in the consumption of vegetable and fruit juices than did smaller households. Per person spending also tends to deciine as household size increases because larger households can take advantage of economies of size, such as
buying in bulk.

Household Type: During 1987-88, households headed by a single female with children consumed fewer dairy products, fats and oils, bakery products, fresh fruits and vegetables, and beverages per person than did other types of households. These households ate inore flours and cereals, meat, sugars and sweets, and canned fruits and vegetables. Many of these trends are probably caused by the fact that single females with children have significantly less income, about half that recorded for other households. Between 1977-78 and 1987-88, female-headed households increased per person consumption of vegetable and fruit juices, and other types of beverages. They decreased consumption for most other commodity groups. Single females with children also ate about the same amount of poultry, fish, and shellfish per person, while other types of households substantially increased their consumption of these foods. Female-headed househoids used less fresh fruits between 1977-78 and 1987-88, while other households ate about the same. Female-headed households usually spent less per person than other types of households on most commodity groups.

Income Quintile: In 1987-88, per person consumption of dairy and bakery products, poultry, fish and shellfish, fresh fruits and vegetables, juices, and beverages generally increased as a household's income rose. But, consumption of flours and cereals, meats (especially pork and lunch meats), eggs, sugars and sweets, and canned fruits and vegetables declined as income increased. One particularly interesting change between 1977-78 and 1987-88 has been in the meat group. In 1977-78, meat quantities consumed rose with income, but the opposite was found in the 1987-88 survey. The decline in beef consumption was particularly steep for all income groups. Except for eggs and canned fruits and vegetables, per person spending on all other food groups rose as income increased.

Race: In 1987-88, white households consumed more dairy products, fats and oils, bakery products, fresh fruits and vegetables, and beverages per person than did black households. On the other hand, blacks consumed rnore flour and cereals, meats, poultry, and fish than did their white courterparts. Households headed by neither a white nor a black consumed more flour and cereals and fresh
vegetables, but less sugars and sweets and canned and frozen fruits and vegetables than did other race groups. Most of these tendencies also occurred in 1977-78. One exception was that black households consumed about the same amount of sugars and sweets, while other races consumed less than they did in 1977-78. Also during the 1980's, households headed by neither a white nor a black overtook their white counterparts as the largest per person consumer of fresh vegetables. Black households spent less per person on virtually all food groups except meat.

Region: There were large differences in the consumption patterns of households across regions. Many of these differences can be explained by price variations, income differences, and racial composition. In 1987-88, residents of the Midwest consumed the most dairy products and southerners the least. Westerners were the largest consumers of fresh fruits and vegetables (excluding potatoes). Northeasterners led in the consumption of poultry and fish, frozen fruits and vegetables, and juices. Southerners consumed the most fats and oils, flour and cereals, meats, sugars and sweets, and canned fruits and vegetables. Some dramatic consumption changes occurred within regions 182 pounds per persons. For example, beverage consumption by southerners increased from about over 30 pounds per person in the Northeast. There was as regions in terms of per person food expenditures as was mach variation, if not more, across regional price differences are a dor consumption, suggesting that ore

Urbanization: Suburbanites led the way in consuming dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetabies, and beverages, according to the 1987-88 data. People in nonmetropolitan areas consumed the most fats and oils, meats, sugars and sweets, and canned fruits and vegetables. Central city residents are the Nation's largest consumers of poultry and fish. Among the three levels of urbanization (central cities, suburban areas, and nonmetropolitan areas), the consumption patterns of central city and suburban residents appear to be more similar. Changes in consumption during the 1980's, when depicted by urbanization level, were generally similar to those of the overall population. Americans in suburban areas increased their consumption of fresh fruits, while those in other areas decreased their consumption. Like consumption, per person expenditures on the various commodity groups tended to vary considerably across urbanizations.

# Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures in American Households During the 1980's 

Steven M. Lutz<br>David M. Smailwood<br>James R. Blaylock<br>Mary Y. Hama

## Introduction

This bulletin provides data tabulations on the quantity and money value of food used in American households during 1977-78 and 1987-88. ${ }^{1}$ Information on food use when combined with the money value of those foods provides a clearer picture of food consumption behavior than tabulations restricted to only food use or expenditures. By comparing the results from two points in time, we can also see the outcome of various economic and noneconomic forces (such as supply shifts, relative price changes, health concerns and education, and changing tastes and preferences) on American food consumption and expenditures that took place over the 10 -year period. The tables contain information on food use and value for 64 food groups tabulated by selected socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of Americans. ${ }^{2}$ Additional tabulations show the percentage of American housseholds that consumed foods in the food groups. The major changes over the decade are compared with other studies to gain further insight into possible explanations for the shifts in consumption.

The tables can be used to compare the money value and use of various foods by households located in different geographic areas and of various sizes, types, income classes, and races. The quantity and value of the food used by the various socioeconomic and demographic groups can be compared among themselves, to the Nation as a whole, and across different points in time. This information is critical to food marketers, processors, food program administrators, food and nutrition educators, health professionals, economists, and other researchers in providing an improved understanding of the factors affecting food consumption. The tables can also be used for further data analysis. For example, the money-value tables can be used to compute food budget shares and, together with the food quantity tables, implied average prices. Each table also includes a number of average household characteristics that aid in determining possible causes for similarities or differences.

The tabulations are based on data from the household portion of the 1977-78 and the 1987-88 Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys (NFCS) conducted by the Human Nutrition Information

[^1]Service (HNIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). ${ }^{3}$ The NFCS contains a wealth of information on the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of American househoids and is the only major survey that couples this information with detailed information on the quantities and money as well as the amount used households. The surveys are also unique because they contain the value, food received as a gift. The surveys do not however as homegrown vegetables, hunted game, and Iiving in Alaska, Hawaii, territories or countries over, cover the entire U.S. population. Americans as college students living in dormitories) were not inde the United States, or group dwellings (such

The tabulations from the 1977-78 NFCS are placed next to those from the 1987-88 NFCS to provide households using those foods during a tods for 1977-78 and 1987-88 and six show the percentage of conversion factors, consumer price indices, and week. Supplemental tables containing average food interpreting the results.

## Nationwide Food Consumption Survey ${ }^{4}$

The USDA has conducted food consumption surveys in the United States for over 50 years. In the earier national surveys (conducted in 1936, 1942, 1948, and 1955), the data were collected only in the spring (April, May, and June). However, since the 1955 NFCS, these data have been collected throughout the year to account for seasonal differences in food consumption. The three most recent surveys have been administered about every 10 years (1965-66, 1977.78, and 1987-88). most recent and dietary status of Ameri provide data that can be used to analyze the food consumption behavior research in areas such as nutrition educata can be used to develop and evaluate policies and support monitoring, and agricultural production ation, food safety, hunger and food assistance, nutrition remained the same over the years, but the and marketing. The general purpose of the surveys has information on food consumption, refinements ind scope have changed due to changing priorities for differing budget constraints. For example, in the methods of measuring food consumption, and were added to the questionnaire asking the households assistance programs such as the Food Stamp Proholds about their participation in government food Infants, and Children (WIC); National School Logram; Supplemental Food Program for Women, programs so that effects of the programs could be analyzed Theakfast Programs; and elderly feeding food assistance programs continued in the 1987-88 NFCS, The emphasis on questions concerning budgetary constraints.

The 1977-78 and 1987-88 NFCS's sample. ${ }^{5}$ The low-income sample wisted of two samples: a "iow-income" sample and a "basic" and dietary quality of poorer households whucted to gain insights into the food consumption habits targeted at alt private households in the 48 comay be at nutritional risk. The basic sample was

[^2]had a household portion and an individual intake portion. In the household portion, information was collected on various socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the household as well as detailed records on the value and types of food used from household food supplies. In addition to reporting foods eaten in the househoid by household mernbers, the respondent (usually the person who planned and prepared the meals) was to include foods and beverage: served to guests, thrown away, fed to pets, or received from food assistance programs. Foods bought and eaten away from home, such as at a restaurant, were not included. The second component of the surveys involved collecting specific information about the individuals in the household such as their general health, use of vitamin or mineral supplements, weight, height, and exercise habits. Also collected were detailed records on the types of food, both at home and away from home, for each member of the household over a 3-day pericd. ${ }^{5}$ The value of the foods was not recorded.

The tabulations in this report are based on data collected in the household portion of the basic samples. The remainder of this section focuses on the technical aspects of those segments of the surveys.

## Sample Design

Both the 1977-78 and 1987-88 NFCS's were planned and'supervised by HNIS. The surveys were designed and conducted under contracts with HNIS by the survey research firm of National Analysts, a division of Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc.

The 1977-78 and 1987-88 NFCS's were, for the most part, designed in the s.me manner. The households in the samples were selected using a self-weighting, multistage, stratified selection procedure targeted at private households in the 48 contiguous States. In addition, the surveys were designed to provide four independent, but continuous, seasonal (spring, summer, fall, and winter) sampies. The probabilities of selection at the various stages were determined so each household in the 48 States had the same probability of being selected to participate in the survey.

In both sample designs, the 48 States were divided into smaller geographic areas called primary sampling units (PSU's) defined by 9 census divisions (East North Central, East South Central, Middle Atlantic, Mountain, New England, Pacific, South Atlantic, West North Central, and West South Central) and three levels of urbanization (central cities, suburban areas, and nonmetropolitan areas). The number of PSU's in a particular geographic area of the country was based on the estimated population in that area at the time of the survey. That is, more heavily populated areas contained relatively more PSU's than sparsely populated areas. For example, the Middle Atlantic division, although relatively small in terms of land area, has a fairly large number of PSU's because a large percentage of Americans live in this area of the country. The distribution of PSU's for the 1977-78 survey was based on 1970 Bureau of the Census data (updated to 1977), while the distribution for the 1987-88 survey was based on 1980 census data (updated to 1985). The 1977-78 NFCS consisted of 114 PSU's, while the 1987-88 NFCS consisted of 120 PSU's. Within each PSU, small mutually exclusive land areas, called area segments, were defined that contained at least 100 dwellings. A random sample of area segments was drawn from each PSU. Finally, within a selected area segment, a probability sample of households was identified and selected to be included in the survey. The 1977-78 NFCS was designed to provide a sample of 15,000 households, while the $1987-88$ NFCS was designed to provide a sample of 6,000 households.

[^3]
## Data Collection

National Analysts collected the data for HNIS. A short time before the interview, National Analysts either mailed or hand-delivered the selected households a letter introducing the survey and set up a time, about 1 week later, at which time the respondent was to answer detailed questions about the kinds and amounts of food used in the househole over the previous 7 days. During the interview, the household was also asked numerous questions about demographic characteristics (such as the age, sex, and race of the household members), shopping and eating patterns of the household (such as the distance to the store and the amount spent for meals eaten away from home), income, and the household's participation in USDA's food assistance programs.

In the 1977-78 NFCS, interviewers recorded by hand the respondents' responses on the questionnaire. In the 1987-88 NFCS, interviewers used computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) technology, asking the respondents questions and entering their responses directly onto magnetic disk via a laptop computer. The questionnaire was also available on paper in case of power failure or an objection from the respondent.

## Level of Participation

A number of households selected for the survey chose not to participate. This may cause statistical problems if a large portion of selected households chose not to participate, and there was a systematic difference in the consumption behavior of those households that participated and those that did not. Since one seldom has information on the consumption behavior of nonparticipants, the participation rate is used often as an indicator of potential sampling bias. The lower the participation rate, the greater is the potential of nonresponse bias.

The NFCS is a long and complex survey requiring participants to devote a considerable amount of time to complete. For this reason, among others, a large number of households refused to participate. In the 1977-78 NFCS, 26,204 occupied households were approached and 14,930 completed acceptable interviews for a response rate of about 57 percent. In the 1987-88 NFCS, the response rate was considerably lower, about 37 percent. In addition, the target sample of 6,000 households was not obtained in the 1987-88 NFCS. Of the 12,181 occupied households approached, only 4,495 completed acceptable interviews. The response rates for the 1977-78 and 1987-88 NFCS's are summarized below:

$$
\text { 1977-78 NFCS } \quad 1987-88 \mathrm{NFCS}
$$

| Occupied households (no.) | 26,204 | 12,181 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Acceptable interviews (no.) | 14,930 | 4,495 |
| Response rate of usable |  |  |
| questionnaires (pct.) | 57 | 37 |

## Data Processing

The contractor, National Analysts, performed the preliminary coding and data entry tasks. Food codes were developed to group foods according to the frequency of use, comparability of products, and nutritional content. Foods new on the market or not in HNIS's food code manuals were coded by HNIS on a case-by-case basis. The 1977-78 NFCS contains over 2,000 different food codes, while the 1987-88 NFCS contains over 3,000 codes.

HNIS developed a food weight manual used in creating a unit file to convert commonly reported food quantities (such as a loaf of bread or gallon of milk) into pounds so that all food quantities on the
computer tapes would be in the same units. The unit file linked the food items on the questionnaire to the weights and units of measures available in the household weight manual. For househoid interviesus that collected food use data with the aid of laptop computers in the 1987-88 NFCS, unit file weights were available for use by the interviewer at the time of the interview. For example, after the respondent reported a food item, the interviewer couid observe on the computer screen the units of measure available for that food. If the respondent reported a unit in the file, the interviewer would select it and the unit would be directly converted to a pound basis without coder intervention. Conversion weights were developed using the most current packagivg information available. This was important, particularly for new foods, and food items with frequently changing package sizes.

In addition to the quantity being expressed in pounds, HNIS developed conversion factors for several food groups that allow grouping the foods in a meaningful manner. Two types of conversion factors were developed: "nutritional group" conversion factors and "marketing group" conversion factors. Nutritional group conversion factors convert the weights of foods into units that are useful when examining the nutritional content of household food supplies. For example, when assessing the amount of grairi available in households, one must convert flour mixes, bread, baked prodiscts, and other types of processed grain products into their flour equivalent before adding them together. HNIS has developed nutritional group conversion factors for dairy products, eggs, dry beans, peas, lentils, nuts, potatoes, juices, sugars and sweets, and grain products.

Marketing group conversion factors are used to convert the weights of foods into units that are useful when examining foods as they are marketed. For example, it is not very meaningful to add pounds of cheese to pounds of milk. Instead, converting the cheese to its equivalent weight of milk eases aggregation problems. HNIS developed marketing group conversion factors for dairy products, eggs, juices, and nuts. Since this bulletin focuses on food groups as they are marketed, the conversion factors developed for marketing groups were used when adding up the quantities of the relevant food groups. The averages of the conversion factors are listed in table 20. The food conversion factors are more fully explained in Conversion Factors for the Household Consumption Phase of the Nationwide Food Consumption Survey 1977-78, CFE(Adm.)-356, HNIS (formerly Science and Education Administration), USDA, July 1980, and Manual of Conversion Factors for Use in Household Food Consumption Phase of the Nationwide Food Consumption Survey 1987-88, Administrative Report No. 388, HNIS, USDA, November 1990.

The contractor and HNIS subjected the preliminary data tapes to a number of edits and data-cleaning procedures. HNIS checked the weights of foods and their nutritional content for extremely large or small values and reviewed the original questionnaire to determine any errors in keypunching. Household demographic variables were also checked for reasonableness, validity, and consistency.
HNIS developed several computer programs to identify missing or outlying unit values (obtained by dividing the expenditure for a food by the quantity of the food). HNIS examined for keypunch errors all food items that had unit values less than 10 percent of the mean unit value or more than two standard deviations from the mean unit value of other households interviewed in the same season and region. Households had missing unit values for a number of reasons. If the household could not recall the amount paid for an item, the interviewer attempted to find the price at a nearby store, but this was not always successful. If the food was heme-produced or received as a gift, then the unit value was missing. Households with missing unit values were assigned the mean unit value for the same or similar food reported by other households interviewed in the same season and region.
In the 1987-88 NFCS, incomes that were not reported or were otherwise missing were imputed by HNIS. An econometric model developed for the imputations related household income with household and individual characteristics of the households reporting income. The model was then used to impute incomes by using the estimated parameters together with the characteristics of those
households with missing income. Full documentation of the model is available in the documentation distributed with the public use tapes. Incomes were not imputed in the 1977-78 NFCS. Consequently, imputed incomes were not used in the tabulations presented in this report.

## Weighting Procedures

Both of the surveys were designed to be self-weighting, but statistically significant nonresponse warranted calculating weights that could be used to determine population estimates. The methodology used to construct the weights differed between the surveys. In the 1977-78 NFCS, the weights were computed to be proportional to the ratio of the actual number of househoids to the number of survey. The weights wer. he weights were calculated for each PSU after each quarter of the survey.

In the 1987-88 survey, the weights were constructed so that certain demographic characteristics in the sample were comparable to known demographic characteristics in the population. The population characteristics were obtained from the March 1987 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and included the region of the country, season of the year, the household's income as a percentage of poverty, participation in the food stamp program, whether the household owned (or was buying) its own home, two age categories of children, whether there was exactiy one head worked in theld, whether there were exactly two adults in the household, whether the female of a male and/or female household head, and the age and race of the household head, the presence accounted for by using information contained in household size. In addition, urbanization was also designed to add up to the number of households inal Analysts' survey design. The weights were

## Tabulation Procedures

The food use and value data in the rabulations in this report are expressed on a 21 -meal-equivalent person (21-MEP) basis. The 21-MEP conversion assumes people ate three meals a day over the 7 day period of the survey. This adjustment is used to account for differences in the number of household members and guests eating from home food supplies and the number of meals eaten at home and away from home. The number of meals served is one of the biggest factors contributing to household variation in at-home food use. The $21-\mathrm{MEP}$ is used to control for this variation and to facilitate comparisons across households of differing sizes and at-home eating patterns. ${ }^{7}$

The food use and value tabulations are also expressed on an annual basis. Although the survey for an individual household was conducted for only 1 week, it is possible to adjust the reported figures to an problems associated with seasonal variation in food consumption. In addition, when they are sizes, such as those used in this report, are used.

The household food use and value tabulations are weighted population ratio estimates. Population ratios are calculated by adding the weighted quantities (values) of a food for all households and dividing the total by the weighted total number of 21 -MEP's.

[^4]The household food use and value figures in this renort represent per person averages of the foods distribution of the foods among the people within a reported category.

The food values were based on expenditures for purchased food and on assigned values for home-produced food and food received free of cost. Expenditures for purchased food were based on prices reported as paid regardless of the time of purchase. Sales tax was excluded. So that the money vale change in the consarable across years, the data were adjusted to 1988 prices using the price indices).

A special adjustment for household size was applied to the household income in the tabulations to standardize for differences in household food and income needs. The particular household equivalen scale used is the one implied by the U.S. weighted average poverty thresholds, based on 48 different used to determine the poverty status of individuals. ${ }^{8}$ The poverty thresholds are official statistics the CPI. They also vary slightly from year to year due to updated every year to reflect changes in The thresholds were originally based on household food needs and whousehold size and composition. income needs. Households with 10 or more people have needs and were subsequently adapted for with 9 people. The equivalent scales used in the have the same poverty threshold as households values would be comparable across years, the data wort are presented in table 22. So that the income by the Bureau of the Census.

Some USDA reports include only housekeeping households (a household with at least one person having 10 or more meals at home in the survey week). This report includes both housekeeping and nonhousekeeping households. Differences between the inclusion or exclusion of nonhousekeeping households are generally small with the exception of single-person households. Excluding quantities of foods (which are adjusted for An examination of nonhousekeeping househod eaten away from home) in smaller sized households. single-person tiouseholds. Exclusion of this im in the 1987-88 NFCS revealed they tended to be group of households might bias the results. The food consumption and expenditures reported in the tables represent averages; consumption and example, the tabulations include ald or small group are likely to vary from this average. For consumed the food during the survey. The consumptions of whether or not a particular household below those that would be obtained had the nonsumption and expenditure averages will, therefore, be difference between the average for all household sumers been left out of the calculations. The the item grows as fewer households use a partids and the average for those households that consumed foods are displayed in tables 14-19. Second, the diar food. The percentages of households using the varies greatly within a particular socioeconomic or dribution of food consumption and expenditures a group may have used and/or spent considerably morographic group. Individual households within delineates only a single factor influencing food consure or less than the average. Finally, each table factors such as income, season of the year, and househplion and expenditures. Because many other consumption and expenditures are likely to vary a and expenditures within the group are likely to vary, households withnn a group, food consumption interpreting and applying these group averages to particula factors must be considered when

## Other Uses

It is sometimes useful to express food use in other units, such as per person or per houschold as opposed to a per $21-\mathrm{MEP}$. Tables in this report include all the information required for calculating food use in these other units.

## Calculation of per person food use: To calculate food use per person from food use per 21-MEP,

 multiply the reported quantity by the household size in 21-MEP and divide by the household size inuse per person $=$ (use per 21-MEP) $\times$ (household size in 21-MEP) For example, per person use of (household size in members)
(from table 2):
249.74 pounds of fresh fluid milk/person $=296.99 \times 2.22 / 2.64$.

## Calculation of household food use: It

household food use from home food is easy to convert from food use in 21-MEP units to actual conversion from $21-\mathrm{MEP}$ to actual houpies using the information provided in the table. The

$$
\text { household use }=\text { use in 21-MEP (from table) } \times 21-\mathrm{MEP} .
$$

For example, from table 2 in 1987-88, households composed of three members used 291.71 pounds of fresh fluid milk per 21-MEP compared to 269.09 pounds per 21-MEP for households with two members. Actual reported use per household was 726.36 pounds $(291.71 \times 2.49)$ for the threefor food values are identical to those found $(269.09 \times 1.69)$ for the two-member household. Conversions

## Calculation of relative consumption:

particular demographic groups can be easilare of national household consumption accounted for by following procedure illustrates how to calculatelated from the reported data. For example, the households in 1987-88. First, multiply the avere share of fresh milk used by three-member times the average number of 21 -MEP's ( 2.49 rage use in 21 -MEP (291.71 pounds, from table 2) three-member households ( $16,501,000$, from $21-\mathrm{MEP}$ 's, from table 2 ) times the total number of use in all households ( 296.99 pounds/21-MEP, from 2 . Then, divide this by the product of the average MEP (2.22 21-MEP's, from table 2) times the from table 2) times the average household size in 212). The result of this operation is the share of fral number of households ( $88,942,000$, from table member households. The share accounted for by three milk used from home food supplies by three-

$$
\frac{291.71 \times 2.49 \times 16.501,000}{296.99 \times 2.22 \times 88,942,000}
$$

$$
x 100=22.5 \text { percent }
$$

Similar procedures can be used to calculate the share of the population accounted for by threemember households. The share of the total population accounted for by three-member households

$$
\frac{16,501,000 \times 3}{88,942,000 \times 2.64} \times 100=21.1 \text { percent. }
$$

Note that this calculation uses the average size of the household in actual members rather than the size measured in $21-\mathrm{MEP}$. Comparing the two calculations, 22.5 percent of the fresh milk consumed at home is consumed in three-member households, while three-member households comprise 21.1
percent of the population.

These calculations illustraie how the data presented in this report can be used to determine various statistics. The Economic Research Service (ERS) data product (see inside front cover) can be used for performing extensive recalculations.

## NFCS and Other Data Sources ${ }^{9}$

The tabulations in this report were compared to two other ERS studies in an effort to verify the results and gain further insight into the reasons for the consumption changes. The data sources and methodologies of the two studies are explained briefly below.

## Continuing Consumer Expenditure Survey

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts an annual survey of household expenditures, called the Continuing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CCES). The CCES evolved from consumer expenditure surveys of American households that BLS has conducted at about 10 -year intervals since 1888. A major objective of the first consumer expenditure surveys was to collect information necessary to construct the old cost-of-living indices and the current consumer price indices. However, with the rapidly changing economic conditions of the 1970's, BLS initiated a continuing survey of consumer expenditures in late 1979 and expanded its objectives to include a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of Americans, not only for use in revising the CPI but also for a variety of research by government, business, labor, and academic analysts.

The CCES comprises two components, each with its own questionnaire and sample: (1) an interview panel survey in which each of approximately 5,000 households is surveyed every 3 months over a 1 year period, and (2) a diary survey of approximately the same sample size in which households keep an expenditure diary for two consecutive 1 -week periods. The survey is targeted at consumer units rather than households. The interview panel survey obtains data on large and infrequent expenditures, such as for real property, automobiles, and major appliances, and expenditures that regularly occur, such as rent, utilities, and insurance premiums. Personal expenditures, including those for food on trips, are also included. Respondents can typically recall these expenditures over a 3 -month period. The diary survey obtains data on small, frequently purchased items that are normally difficult to recall, including food and beverages, tobacco, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs, personal care products and services, fuels, and utilities. The diary survey excludes expenditures incurred while respondents are away from home overnight or longer.

The NFCS differs in several respects from the CCES. The most notable difference, other than the survey years, is that the NFCS measures food consumption during the survey period, while the CCES measures purchases. Differences may consequently occur due to a number of conceptual (measurement) issues. For example, the value of nonpurchased foods, such as homegrown food and food received as a gift, is included in the NFCS but not in the CCES. Differences also arise because of the differences in the timing of consumption versus purchases. The CCES does not measure consumption out of household food stocks, and expenditures may include purchases used to build up inventories of staple foods such as flour and sugar. However, the disparities among households due to inventory changes tend to average out when tabulations cover large groups of consumers.

[^5]The two surveys also differ in the unit of observation. USDA uses the household as the observational unit, whereas BLS uses the consumer unit. Although these definitions are similar, differences between units classified by living arrangements and economic consuming units will exist, as in the instance of unrelated economically independent individuals living together. Population coverage also differs between the two surveys because the NFCS excludes individuals in group dwellings, such as college students living in dormitories, whereas the CCES includes them.
The NFCS data include food purchased at restaurants, carryouts, and similar establishments and carried home for consumption in at-home food expenditures. In the CCES, these types of expenditures are included in away-from-home food spending.
A major advantage of the CCES over the NFCS is that it provides a continuous picture of consumption expenditures over time, whereas the NFCS provides a snapshot about every 10 years. The tabulations presented in this report are adjusted to account for meals eaten away from home on the assumption that a household would consume foods in the same relative proportions away from
home as they did at home (see p. 6). Thus, the data presented here are for while data from the CCES are only for food spending aresent here are for total food consumption,

## Food Supply Series

ERS calculates annually the amount of food available for human consumption in the United States. The U.S. food supply historical series measures national aggregate consumption of several hundred foods. It is the only source of time series data on food and nutrient availability in the country.
Total food supply is based on records of commodity flows from production to end uses. Total availabie supply is the sum of production, beginning inventories, and imports. These three components are either directly measurable or estimated by government agencies using sampling and primary production measurion is often measured at the farm level; for some products, however, primary production measurement occurs at the first level of processing.
For most commodity categories, measurable uses are exports, industrial uses, farm inputs (seed and feed), and end-of-the-year inventories. Human food use normally is not directly measured or statistically estimated. The availability of food for human use is, therefore, a residual component after subtracting other uses from the available total suppiy. In a few cases, food supplies are measured directly and one of the other use components becomes the residual category. This is the case for wheat, in which flour production is measurable and livestock feed use becomes the residual.
The availability of food for human use represents disappearance of food into the marketing system. Hence, it is often referred to as food disappearance. Per capita food consumption usually is calculated by dividing total food disappearance by the U.S. total population. The food disappearance estimates measure supplies moving through trade channels for domestic consumption. However, because most foods are perishable, changes in disappearance presumably are associated with changes in actual consumption, provided that the disappearance estimates are reliable.

Like many time series, the data are more useful as indicators of trends over time than as measurements of absolute ievels. In other words, this series provides an indication of whether or not Americans, on average, are consuming more or less of various foods over time. It is not a direct measure of actual consumption nor of the quantity ingested. The disappearance data for food have proven accurate enough to permit measurements of the average level of food consumption in the country as a whole, to show year-to-year changes in consumption of the major foods to permit
calculation of the approximate nutrient content of the food supply, to establish long-term trends, and to permit statistical analyses of effects of prices and incomes on consumption of the principal foods.

Food disappearance is often used as a proxy to estimate human consumption. Used in this manner, the food supply usually provides an upper bound on the amount of food available for consumption. Food disappearance estimates can overstate actual consumption because they include spoilage and waste accumulated through the marketing system and in the home. Food disappearance data generally serve more appropriately as indicators of trends in consumption over time than as measurements of absolute levels of food eaten. This is the case so long as changes in food production and marketing practices or consumer behavior over time do not alter the relative disparity between food disappearance and food actually eaten.

## Comparison of Trends: NFCS, CCES, and Food Supply Series

Presented in table I are consumption trends for selected commodity groups between the 1977-78 and 1987-88 NFCS data, between the 1980 and 1988 CCES data, and between the 1977-78 and 1987-88 disappearance data. The CCES data for a particular commodity group were adjusted by its respective CPI to convert expenditures into quantities. Recall from the previous section that the NFCS data were adjusted to reflect total consumption like the disappearance data, while the CCES data reflect
only at-home consumption.

For most commodity groups, the NFCS and disappearance data show the same trends. Opposite trends are indicated for fats and oils, pork, and fresh vegetables. The NFCS data show little change for potatoes and sweetpotatoes and fresh fruits, while the disappearance data indicate increases. The CCES conversely indicates a downward trend in at-home consumption for each of these commodity
groups.

Two sources of error may explain these discrepancies. First, away-from-home consumption has increased for each of these food groups. The method used to expand the NFCS data to account for food-away-from-home consumption assumes that household members would consume foods in the same relative proportions away from home as they did at home. This may be a valid assumption for many foods, but may be in error for others. The latter may be the case for the commodity groups just mentioned. The 21-MEP adjustment may consequently cause an underestimate of the quantities of these commodities. Second, the surveys differed in their definitions of food groups. There has been a considerable shift from consuming individual food items to foods in mixtures (such as pizza, frozen entrees, and salads from grocery stores). The foods reported in the NFCS can be reported as NFCS data. For example, pork some of the discrepancies between the disappearance data and the data, but as a mixture in the NFCS data.

## Data Limitations

The food consumption and expenditures data tabulated in this report are based on data from surveys designed to be representative of the American population. The estimates from a survey may not be as precise as a complete and accurate census of the population. In any survey, there are three general sources of error that can contribute to biased estimates of the true population parameters. The first, usually termed random variation or inherent variability, arises because a legitimate observation is unusually large or smail. For example, if one is collecting data on the heights of people, it is possible to observe an 8-foot man or woman, but not very likely. A proper sample design and a large enough sample can minimize the influence of unusually large or small observations on estimates.

Table 1-Consumption trends of selected products


NA denotes not comparable to the tabulated NFCS data.
NC denotes less than a t-percent change.

The second source of error, and more applicable to the NFCS data, is the bias caused by what is usually termed measurement error. Measurement error can occur, is the blas caused by what is mistakes in recall or recording on the part of the respor can occur for a number of reasons including responses, or keypunch errors. In the NFCS, for expondent or interviewer, errors in coding the of a bunch of radishes consumed by the household bexample, the respondent may not know the weight about the weight of to put the quantity on a per pound basis, HNIS must mas a bunch rather than by conducting food consupical bunch of radishes. The long and extensivet make certain assumptions errors. But, in large surion surveys and its quality control efforts heip experience of HNIS in y remain on the computer tapes. the data are collected. Nonresponse is one form of error and occurs when the sample is selected or the data are collected. Nonresponse is one form of execution error. Nonresponse itself is not
particularly bothersome from a statistical point of view as long as the nonresponses occur in a random manner. If this is not the case, properly constructed weights can be used to reduce the bias.

For a number of reasons, the implementation of the 1987-88 NFCS did not go as well as planned. In particular, low response rates in the beginning of the survey required National Analysts to modify the sampling design in a number of ways. For example, in order to increase the sample size, the survey, which was originally scieduled to end in March 1988, was extended until August. Despite attempts to increase the response rate, it remained very low. As alluded to above, if systematic differences exist between survey respondents and nonrespondents, the survey results may not represent the U.S. population.

The HNIS, concerned about the response rate of the 1987-88 NFCS, compared descriptive statistics of the individual intake portion of the survey with those of the March 1987 Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census, the epidemiology portion of the Cancer Control Supplement of the 1987 National Health Interview Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, the 1977-78 NFCS, and the 1985 and 1986 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals conducted by HNIS. The results were furnished to the Life Sciences Research Office (LSRO) of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB), which convened a panel of experts to independently evaluate the impact of the response rate on estimates obtained from the data. ${ }^{10}$ Congress concurrently asked the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) to examine certain aspects of the survey methodology and implementation to ascertain their effect on the reliability of the data. ${ }^{11}$ Both groups concluded it is not possible to determine if nonrespondents differed systematically from respondents, but they did have serious reservations about the representativeness of the data. They were particularly concerned about using estimates based on subgroups of people when the sample size becomes small. As mentioned above, these studies evaluated the individual intake portion of the 1987-88 NFCS. No similar studies have been conducted for the household portion of the survey.

In response to the evaluations described above, HNIS has included the following notice to data users of the survey computer tapes:

The response rate for the household component of the Nationwide Food Consumption Survey (NFCS) 1987-88 was very low, approximately 38 percent. HNIS suggests that users of these data carefully balance their need for the data and their tolerance for error in specific applications against the potential for nonresponse bias. Whenever possible, confirmatory data from other sources should be sought to support estimates based on analysis of these data.

In this report, results of the 1987-88 NFCS were, when possible, compared to data from the CCES and food supply data. In most instances, the data were fairly consistent despite differences in the surveys. With the exception of households headed by neither a black nor a white person, 153 observations in the 1987-88 NFCS, the subgroups that were examined alt had sample sizes of over 400 households. For these reasons, we believe the bias introduced by nonresponse will have minimal effect on the estimates contained in this report.

[^6]
## Glossary

Age: Calculated from date of birth as given in the individual intake phase. If no individual intake record was collected, age as given by the household respondent in household

Consumer unit: A consumer unit, the basic reporting unit for the diary survey portion of the Continuing Consumer Expenditure Survey, comprises: (1) all members of a particular such as a foster child, (2) ay blood, marriage, adoption, or other legal arrangement, household with others, living as a in permanent quarters in a hotel or motel, or private home or lodging house, or living who pool their income to make joint expenditure decisions. Financial independence is determined by three major expense categories: housing, food, and other living expenses. To be considered financially independent, the respondent must provide at least two of the three major expense categories.

## Converted quantity of food used: Marketing group conversion factors were used to convert forms

 foods could be grouped into meaningful toy to a common basis so that quantities of these applied to the following food groups: • totals. The marketing group conversion factors were equivalent), nuis (shelled weight equivalent), products (fresh milk equivalent), eggs (fresh Average conversion factors used in this report fruit juices (single-strength equivalent).
## are displayed in table 20.

## Dairy products (fresh equivalent): Fresh fluid milk, cream (including cream substitutes containing milk derivatives), frozen desserts containing milk, and cheese have been converted to the

## Eggs (fresh equiva: $n t$ ): The weight of dried eggs, liquid eggs without shells (whole eggs, whites, or

 yolks), and egg substitutes have been converted to the weight of eggs in the shell.
## Female head of household: <br> wife of the male head of househicated as such by the main meal-planner/preparer; usually the

## Food consumption: See "Food at home" and "Converted quantity of food used."

## Food expenditures: See "Money value of food used at home."

## Food at home: Food and beverages (alcoholic and nonalcoholic) from the household food supplies

"used" during the 7 days before the survey interview. This included food and beverages eat at home by members and guests, carried from the home in included food and beverages eaten to pets. Food fed to animals raised for commercial purposes and meals, thrown away, or fed omitted. Also excluded were foods given away for porposes and commercial pet food were and relatives, gifts donated to bake sales, and chur use outside the home, such as to friends credit, or food stamps, and food home-produchurch suppers. Food obtained with cash, services, or received through Federal assistuced, received as gift or in payment for goods and included.

At-home food includes all purchased, home-produced, and that received as gift or pay that was brought into the household and used during the survey week. The three sources of food are defined as:

Purchased-Food received for cash, on credit, or with Federal food coupons such as food stamps and WIC vouchers.

Home-produced-Food raised for home use and food obtained by hunting, fishing, and gathering from the wild.

Received as gift or pay-Food received as gift from persons outside the household or as payment for services rendered.

Geographic division: An area of the 48 contiguous States as defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The nine census geographic divisions and their States are:

East North Central-Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.
East South Central-Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.
Middle Atlantic-New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.
Mountain-Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

New England-Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Pacific-California, Oregon, Washington.
South Atlantic-Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North
Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.
West North Central-Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota,
South Dakota.

## West South Central-Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

Home food supply: Foods and beverages used from the household food supply. Includes foods used by household members, as well as foods and beverages served to guests. Foods and beverages are part of home food supply if carried from home and eaten elsewhere, such as those in picnics and packed lunches.

Household: All persons who regularly share a house, an apartment, a room, or group of rooms used as separate living quarters; includes persons temporarily absent, such as those in the hospital or traveling. Excludes individuals living away in group quarters such as dormitories, rooming houses, military barracks, and institutions. Residences with nine or more persons untelated to each other were considered group quarters and were not eligible to participate in the survey.

Household member size: Actual number of persons living in the household excluding roomers, boarders, and employees.

Household respondent: Household member identified as most responsible for meal planning and preparation.

Household size: Actual number of persons in the household including roomers, boarders, and employees.

## Household size in 21-meal-at-home-equivalent persons: Total adjusted meals eaten from household

 food supplies in the past 7 days, including meals and meal equivalent of refreshments for guests, divided by 21 .The 21-MEP is an adjustment for variation among households in the number of meals eaten from home food supplies. Household size in terms of 21 -MEP was determined as follows: Total the number of (1) meals reported as eaten at home by members (adjusted proportionately account for skipped meals and $\hat{\text { ane }}$ to total 21 meals in a week-- 3 meals for each of 7 days-to meals eaten from household supplies by guests, meal equivalents of refreshments served to guests (oners, roomers, and employees, and (3) two foods $=$ one-half meal). Then, divide guests (one or two foods $=$ one-fourth meal; over in 21-meal-at-home-equivalent persons.

Housekeeping household: Household with at least 1 person having 10 or more adjusted meals from the household food supply during 7 days before the interview (in the 1977-78 NFCS the number of actual meals were used as a basis for determining the household status). For reports exclude nonhousekehoid size in 21-meal-at-home-equivalent persons." Some USDA nonhousekeeping households.

Income before taxes: Main meal-planner/preparer's estimate of the total money income from alt sources, before taxes, of all household members 15 years and over for the calendar year prior which report that Average income before taxes is tabulated in this report only for households reported income values are converted to 1988 dome were not used. For comparability, all

## Male head of household: Person indicated as such by the main meal-planner/preparer (household

 respondent); usually the husband of the female head of household if a female head was present.
## Main meal-planner/preparer: Person most responsible for planning and preparing the household's meals. Also referred to as the household respondent or the person who responded to the household food consumption survey.

Money value of food used at home: The food values were based on expenditures for bought food and on assigned values for home-produced food and food received free of cost. Expenditures for bought food were based on prices reported as paid regardless of the time of purchase. Sales tax was excluded. In order to make the money values comparable across years, the data were adjusted to 1988 prices using the percentage increase in the consumer price index (CPI) for the respective food group (see table 21 for price adjustment factors).

Nuts (shelled weight equivalent): The weight of nuts in their shells has been converted to their
equivalent weight of nutmeats (nuts without shell).

Race: The main meal-planner/preparer reported the race of each household member as white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, Aleut/Eskimo/American Indian, or some other race. For comparability between surveys, the households were reclassified as white, black, and other.

Region: Those areas of the 48 contiguous States as defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The four Census regions and their States were:

> Northeast-Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.
> Midwest (formerly North Centrai)-Mllinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.
> South-Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Okiahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.
> West-Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Survey week: The continuous 7-day period preceding the interview for which information was collected on food used in the household.

Urbanization: Based on metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce at the time the surveys were conducted. The degrees of urbanization used in this report are as follows:

Central city: A city which has a population of 50,000 or more and is the main city within an MSA.

Suburban area: Generally within the boundaries of an MSA but not within the legal limits of the central city.

Nonmetropolitan area: Any area not within an MSA.
Vegetable and fruit juices (juice equivalent): Frozen concentrated citrus and blended citrus juices have been converted to their equivalent weight in terms of single-strength juice (weight of ready-to-use juice).

Table 2--household size: Average annual household food use (per 21 -meal equivalent person)


See notes at end of table.

Table 2--Household size: Average annual household food use (per 21-meal equivatent person)--Continued


See notes at end of tabie.

Table 2 --Househoid size: Average annual household food use (per 21 -meal equivalent person)--Continued


Table 2-Househotd-size: Average annual household food use (per $2 \uparrow$-meal equivalent person)--Continued


Table 3-Househotd type: Average annual household food use (per 21-meal equivalent person)

| [tera | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |
|  | All | Household type |  |  | Alt | Household type |  |  |
|  |  | Female head with children | Male ard female head with chitdren | Other |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fersale head } \\ & \text { with } \\ & \text { children } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Mate and female head sith children | Other |
| Household characteristics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households (sample) 14,930 er 107 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households (thousands) | $\begin{aligned} & 14,930 \\ & 68,388 \\ & 17,981 \end{aligned}$ | $6,084$ | $28,463$ | 7,416 33,841 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,495 \\ 88,942 \end{array}$ | 434 | 1.718 | 2,343 |
| Food expenditures: $2 /$ ltars) $1 /$ |  | 9,834 | 18,354 | 19,180 | 20,376 | 10,772 | 30,268 | 49,027 |
| Total food (dollars) | 2,093 | 1.771 | 1,914 | 2,574 | 2,059 |  | 20,750 | 22,072 |
| At home food (dollars) | 1,534559 | 1,434 |  |  |  | 1,616 | 1,833 | 2,571 |
| Away from home food (dollars) Age of household head (years) |  |  | 1,426 | 1.794 | 1,348 | 1.151 | 1,256 |  |
| Household size | 63.1 | 42.0 | $41.6$ | $\begin{array}{r} 780 \\ 54.6 \end{array}$ | 711 47.6 | $42.1$ | 577 41.8 | 1,00952.3 |
| (21-meal equivalents) | 2.62 | 2.93 | 3.82 | 1.55 | 2.22 |  |  |  |
| Household size |  |  |  |  |  | 2.66 | 3.42 | 1.39 |
| Sinciuding boarders) <br> Children urater 18 (number) | 2.96 | 3,42 | 4.33 | 1.72 | 2.64 |  |  | 1.66 |
| Adults over 64 (number) | .95.30 | 1.72.11 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.84 \\ .06 \end{array}$ | . 05 | .73.31 | 3.22 1.47 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.47 .12 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.58 \\ .09 \end{array}$ | . 48 |
| Food group: $\quad$ Quantity <pounds per 21-meal equivalent per |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy products (fresh equivalent) <br> Fresh fluid milk <br> Frocessed milk <br> Cream, cream substitutes, dips Frozen desserts with milk cheese | 455.90 | 436.26 309.10 | $467.88$ | 437.72 | 439.49 | 395.00 |  | 431.07 |
|  | 310.80 | 309.10 26.31 | $329.14$ | 273.29 | 296.99 |  | 456.09 |  |
|  | 25.09 | 26.31 2.69 | 23.49 | 28.01 | 18.10 | 277.18 | 314.14 | $278.41$ |
|  | $24.00$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.46 \\ & 77.70 \end{aligned}$ | 4.21 24.75 | $\begin{array}{r} 23.65 \\ 106.21 \end{array}$ | 4.3921.37 | 2.81 | 18.38 | $\begin{array}{r} 18.51 \\ 547 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24.75 \\ & 86.30 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $81.39$ | 21.55 |  |
| Fats and oilsTable fat | 38.63 | $\begin{aligned} & 38.73 \\ & 15.45 \end{aligned}$ | $36.76$ | 42.50 | $33.85$ |  | 97.94 |  |
|  | 16.62 |  |  |  |  | 31.49 | 32.44 |  |
| Shortening Salad, cooking oits |  | 15.45 | 15.60 | 19.15 | $15.18$ | 13.25 | 14.53 | 36.8916.90 |
| Salad, cooking ofts Salad dressings | $\begin{array}{r} 6.16 \\ 10.07 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.28 \\ & 9.41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.64 \\ 10.05 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.21 \\ 10.31 \end{array}$ | 3.09 | 5.538.75 |  |  |
| salad tressings |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5.17 \\ 10.41 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3.19 \\ 4.63 \\ 10.08 \end{array}$ | 2.615.8611.52 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^7]Table 3-Househotd type: Average annual household food use (per 21 -meal equivalent person)--Contimued


[^8]Table 3-Household type: Average annual household food use (per 2f-meal equivalent person)-. Continued

| Iten | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Household type |  |  | 1987/85 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | All | Household type |  |  |
|  |  | ```Fenale head with children``` | Male and female head with children | Other |  |  |  |  |
| Food sroup: |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Female head } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { chitdren } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Male and femate head with childiren | Other |
| Potatoes, sweetpotato |  |  | Quantity goo | per 2 | lent |  |  |  |

Froes, sweetpotatoes
Commercially canned
Commercially frozen
Dehydrated, instant
Chips, sticks, salad
$\stackrel{N}{N}$

> Fresh vegetables Dark green Deep yellow Tomatoes Light green Other vegetables

Fresh fruits
Citrus
Other vitamin 6 rich
Other fruits
Canned vegetables and fruits Vegetables Fruits

Frozen vegetables and fruits Vegetables
fruits
vegetable and fruit juices
(juice equivalent)
Vegetable juite
Canned fruit juice
Frozen fruit juice
Fresh fruit juice

See notes at end of table.

| 72.72 | 69.76 |  |  | 保 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64.17 | 62.10 | 72.45 | 74.27 | 65.20 |  |  |  |
| 1.02 | 62.109 | 63.17 .97 | 66.98 | 65.20 54.57 | 62.27 | 66.91 |  |
| 2.86 | 2.51 | .97 3.23 | 1.11 | 54.57 .64 | 51.46 .91 | 53.36 | 66.74 57.60 |
| 4.49 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } \\ .38 \\ \hline .69\end{array}$ | 3.23 .49 | 2.21 | 2.91 | .91 2.58 | . 3.60 | . 58 |
| 4.17 | 3.69 | 4.59 | . 3.47 | . 58 | . 6.84 | 3.42 | 2.25 |
| 141.69 | 121.98 |  |  | 6.50 | 6.67 | 6.61 | 5.50 |
| 12.11 | 121.98 14.91 | 120.60 | 192.19 |  |  | 6.91 | 5.82 |
| 11.52 | 7.87 | 9.19 9.99 | 17.23 | 120.14 15.73 | 87.27 13.36 | 103.75 |  |
| 22.23 | 17.99 | 9.99 18.64 | 15.96 | 15.73 10.65 | 13.36 | 13.30 | 157.45 20.31 |
| 49.71 | 46.33 | 18.64 42.47 | 31.12 | 10.65 16.12 | 6.02 | 9.83 | 20.31 13.64 |
| 46.11 | 34.88 | 42.47 40.31 | 65.90 | 16.12 38.91 | 9.65 31.78 | 13.88 | 13.64 21.98 |
| 150.23 | 123.09 |  |  | 38.72 | 26.46 | 33.59 33.15 | 49.69 |
| 38.74 | 123.09 | 131.17 | 199.05 |  |  | 33.15 | 51.82 |
| 14.63 | 3.14 8.09 | 32.53 | 53.21 | 146.61 31.87 | 98.96 | 128.13 |  |
| 96.86 | 80.86 | 12.53 | 21.21 | 31.81 15.37 | 17.58 | 28.61 | 192.68 42.21 |
| 61.39 |  |  | 124.63 | 99.37 | 7.56 73.83 | 13.15 | 21.68 |
| 47.59 | 67.01 57.48 | 57.90 | 66.72 |  |  | 86.38 | 128.77 |
| 13.90 | 57.48 9.52 | 44.74 13.17 | 50.14 | 48.86 38.76 | 52.53 | 47.14 | 50.10 |
|  |  |  | 16.58 | 38.15 10.11 | 44.53 8.00 | 36.94 | 39.34 |
| 10.56 10.13 | 9.58 9.34 | 9.56 | 12.98 |  | 8.00 | 10.21 | 10.76 |
| . 44 | 9.34 .24 | 9.17 | 12.39 | 12.46 | 9.15 | 11.95 |  |
|  |  | . 39 | . 59 | 12.13 | 9.14 | 11.66 | 14.47 |
| 95.50 | 87.10 | 86.60 |  | . 33 | $3 /$ | . 29 | 13.97 .50 |
| 8.70 |  |  | 116.84 | 111.86 | 96.54 |  |  |
| 25.47 | 25.06 | 7.37 | 12.51 |  |  | 105.02 | 128.05 |
| 45.85 | 34.60 | 21.59 | 33.67 | 6.09 20.72 | 3.70 | 4.89 |  |
| 15.48 | 21.80 | 45.31 | 50.79 | 20.72 | 22.74 | 19.76 | 8.93 |
|  | 21.80 | 12.33 |  | 49.26 35.79 | 33.38 | 49.28 | 21.42 |
|  |  |  |  | 35.79 | 36.73 | 31.16 | 55.23 |

Table 3--Househoid type: Average annual household food use (per 21-meat equivalent person)--Continued


Table 4--Income quintile: Average annual household food use (per 21 -meal equivalent person)


See notes at end of table.

Table 4-Incone quintile: Average annual household food use (per 21 -meat equivalent person)--Continued


[^9]

Table 4--Income quintile: Average annual household food use (per 21 -meal equivalent person)-Continued

$\mathrm{HA}=\mathrm{Hot}$ applithy not add cue to rounding
HA = Not applicable.
$\frac{1 /}{2 /} 1988$ dollars per equivalent person.
2f Nuts in shelled weight equivalent person.

Table 5-Race: Average annual household food use (per 21-meal equivatent person)


[^10]Table 5--Race: Average annual household food use (per 21-meal equivalent person)-Contimed


See notes at and of table.

Table 5--Race
Average annaal household food use (per 21-meal equivalent person)--Continued


Table 5--Race: Average anrual household food use (per 21 -meal equivalent person)--Continued


Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
1/ 1988 dollars per equivalent person.
3 2) Less than 0.05 per 21 -meal equivalent person.
4/ Huts in shelled weight equivatent.


[^11]

Sse notes at erd of table.

Table 6-Region: Ryerage annual household food use fer 21


Table 6--Region: Average armual household food use (per 21-meal equivalent person)--Continued

| 1tem | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Region |  |  |  | All | Region |  |  |  |
|  |  | Northeast | Midwest | South | West |  | Northeast | Miduest | South | West |
| Food group: | Quantity (pounds per 21-meal equivalent person) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dried vegetables and fruits | 6.25 | 4.03 | 3.85 | 9.15 | 8.08 | 5.18 | 3.56 | 3.47 | 7.38 | 5.58 |
| Vegetables | 4.90 | 2.48 | 2.64 | 8.31 | 5.94 | 3.79 | 1.78 | 2.18 | 6.21 | 4.12 |
| Fruits | 1.35 | 1.56 | 1.21 | . 84 | 2.13 | 1.39 | 1.78 | 1.29 | 1.17 | 1.46 |
| Beverages | 198.30 | 212.14 | 209.29 | 181.98 | 190.04 | 266.86 | 263.76 | 276.16 | 268.81 | 254.58 |
| Coffee | 7.29 | 7.22 | 7.49 | 7.38 | 6.93 | 7.93 | 8.89 | 7.46 | 7.86 | 7.57 |
| Tea | 2.24 | 3.80 | 1.31 | 2.37 | 1.30 | 2.01 | 3.52 | . 68 | 2.48 | 1.28 |
| Cocoa, baking chocolate | 1.19 | 1.37 | 1.43 | . 76 | 1.31 | . 79 | 1.16 | . 81 | . 61 | . 66 |
| Soft drinks | 114.19 | 111.16 | 123.87 | 117.57 | 97.60 | 174.07 | 164.07 | 194.13 | 179.09 | 150.06 |
| Ades, purnches, nectars | 20.27 | 24.43 | 21.60 | 17.46 | 17.25 | 24.92 | 29.79 | 21.08 | 25.54 | 23.49 |
| Alcohol ic beverages | 53.12 | 64.15 | 53.60 | 36.44 | 65.66 | 57.14 | 56.32 | 52.01 | 53.37 | 71.52 |
| Soups, sauces, gravies | 17.05 | 18.09 | 18.46 | 14.84 | $17.22{ }^{*}$ | 13.98 | 14.57 | 16.71 | 11.05 | 14.63 |
| Ready-to-serve | 3.75 | 4.51 | 3.66 | 3.36 | 3.52 | 4.92 | 5.49 | 5.42 | 3.89 | 5.32 |
| Condensed, frozed, dried | 13.30 | 13.58 | 14.80 | 11.48 | 13.71 | 9.07 | 9.07 | 11.29 | 7.16 | 9.31 |
| Huts, condiments | 19.82 | 19.86 | 22.67 | 17.49 | 19.35 | 18.50 | 20.04 | 19.63 | 16.20 | 19.11 |
| Huts, peanut butter 3/ | 7.69 | 7.59 | 7.72 | 6.71 | 8.96 | 7.88 | 7.60 | 8.14 | 7.07 | 9.23 |
| Catsup, chili sauce, etc. | 6.56 | 6.94 | 7.74 | 5.83 | 5.46 | 7.20 | 9.27 | 7.22 | 6.39 | 6.20 |
| Pickles, relishes | 5.66 | 5.32 | 7.22 | 4.95 | 4.93 | 3.42 | 3.17 | 4.27 | 2.75 | 3.69 |
| Mixtures, dinners | 14.42 | 15.22 | 14.56 | 13.54 | 14.60 | 24.30 | 20.50 | 29.49 | 23.09 | 23.69 |
| Canned, frozen, dried | 12.92 | 13.64 | 13.25 | 11.85 | 13.20 | 23.08 | 19.24 | 28.20 | 21.75 | 22.79 |
| Baby or junior, jarred | 1.51 | 1.58 | 1.31 | 1.69 | 1.40 | 1.22 | 1.26 | 1.28 | 1.34 | . 90 |

Hote: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
$1 / 1988$ dollars per equivalent person.
$\frac{2}{3} 1988$ dollars per 21 -meal equivalent person.
3 Huts in shelled weight equivalent.


[^12]

[^13]

Table 7-Urbanization: Average anmal household food use (per 21-meal equivalent person)--Cont inued


Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
$1 / 1988$ dollars per equivale
$\frac{1}{2}$ 1988 dollars per equivalent person.
3f Wuts in shelled weight equivalent. person.

Table 8 -- Household size:
Average anmual money value of food used at home


[^14]Table 8 --Household size: Average anmal noney value of food used at home (per 21-meal equivatent person)--Continued


[^15]Table 8-Household size: Average annuat money vatue of food used at home (per 21 -meal equivalent person)--Continued


Table 8--Household size: Average annual money value of food used at home (per 21-meal equivalent person)--Contirued


Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
NA = Not applicable.
1If 1988 dollars per equivalent person.
$\frac{2 /}{3 /} 1988$ dollars $p e r$ 21-meal equivalent person.
4 Huts in shelled weight equivalent.

Table 9 --Household type: Average annual money value of food used at home (per 21 -meal equivalent person)

| Iten | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Alt | Household Type |  |  | 1987/6日 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | All |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Female head } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { children } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Household type |  |  |
| Household characteristics:Households (sample) |  |  |  |  |  | Female head with children | Male and fermale head with | Other |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other |
| Income before taxas (d) | 14,930 68,389 |  |  |  | 1.317 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food expenditures: 3 (dollars) 1/ | 68,388 17,981 | 8,084 | 6,197 28.463 | 7,416 |  |  |  |  |
| Food expenditures: $2 /$ Total food (dollars) | 17,981 | 9,834 | 28,463 18,354 | 3,416 33,841 19,180 | 4,495 88,942 | ${ }^{434}$ |  |  |
| At home food (dollars) | 2,093 |  | 18,354 | 19,180 | 88,942 20,376 | 9,647 10,772 | 1.718 30,268 | 2,343 |
| Away from home food (dollars) Age of houshhold | 2.593 1.534 | 1,771 1,434 | 1.914 |  | 20,376 | 10,772 | 30,268 20.750 | 49,027 22,072 |
| Age of household head (years) Household size | 559 48.1 | $\begin{array}{r}1,434 \\ \hline 337\end{array}$ | 1,426 488 | 2,574 1,794 | 2.059 | 1,616 | + 1.833 | 22,072 |
| (21-meal equivalents) | 48.1 | 42.0 | 488 41.6 | 780 | 1,348 | 1.151 | 1,833 | 2,571 |
| Household size | 2.62 |  | 41.6 | 54.6 | 711 47.6 | . 464 | 1.256 577 | 1,562 |
| (including boarders) | 2.62 | 2.93 | 3.82 |  | 47.6 | 42.7 | 577 41.8 | 1,009 |
| Chitdren under 18 (number) | 2.96 | 3.42 | 3.82 | 1.55 | 2.22 | 2.66 |  | 52.3 |
| Adults over 64 (number) | .95 .30 | 1.72 | 4.33 | 1.72 |  | 2.66 | 3.42 | 1.39 |
| Food group: | . 30 | .11 | 1.84 .06 | . 05 | 2.64 | 3.22 |  |  |
|  |  |  | . 06 | . 52 | . 31 | 1.47 | 1.58 | 1.66 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | . 12 | . 09 | . 06 |
| Dairy products (fresh equivalent) <br> Fresh fluid milk <br> Processed milk <br> Cream, cream substitutes, dips Frozen desserts with milk Cheese |  |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  | -48 |
|  | 164.35 81.53 | 150.58 | 162.33 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.64 | 82.89 | 84.01 | 173.23 | 159.72 |  |  |  |
|  | 5.63 | 10.98 | 10.02 | 75.92 | 759.72 | 144.32 |  |  |
|  | 19.30 | 3.04 | 4.98 | 8.40 | 71.89 11.90 | 69.62 | 158.79 74.43 | 166.95 |
|  | 48.25 | 16.01 37.65 | 19.36 | 7.84 20.30 | 5.87 | 17.23 | 13.01 | 71.78 |
| Fats and ojls <br> Table fat Shortening Satad, cooking oits Salad dressings |  | 37.65 | 43.96 | 20.30 | 20.78 | 3.89 | 5.38 | 8.21 |
|  | 42.56 |  |  | 60.77 | 48.28 | 15.06 | 20.43 | 7.37 |
|  | 19.26 | 40.86 16.90 | 39.60 |  | 48.28 | $38.5 \uparrow$ | 45.55 | 23.48 |
|  | 4.88 | 16,90 6.67 | 17.65 | 49.27 23.42 | 34.58 |  | 45.5 | 56.11 |
|  | 7.15 | 6.67 7.13 | 4.51 | 23.42 5.05 | 14.99 | 30.74 | 32.24 | 39.59 |
|  | 11.25 | 10.16 | 6.37 11.07 | 8.79 | 2.23 | 12.57 2.76 | 13.93 | 17.53 |
|  |  |  | 11.07 | 12.02 | 5,40 11.90 | 5.46 | 2.32 | 1.53 1.89 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11.96 | 9.96 | 4.78 11.22 | 6.32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13.85 |

[^16]Table 9-Household type: Average annual money value of food used at home (per $21 \cdot m e a l$ equivalent person)--Continued

| Item | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Household Type |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | All | Household Type |  |  |
|  |  | Female head with children | Hale and female | Other |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | head with children |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food group: |  |  |  |  |  | with chitdren | head with children | Other |
| Flour and cereals <br> Ftour, not in mixes <br> Flour mixes <br> Breakfast cereals <br> Other cereats | 1988 dotlars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 68.52 \\ 5.84 \\ 8.31 \\ 34.86 \\ 19.51 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81.41 \\ 6.02 \\ 8.02 \\ 41.08 \\ 26.29 \end{array}$ | 68.15 |  | 70.35 | 69.68 |  | 68.01 |
|  |  |  | 68.15 5.54 | 64.89 6.39 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 8.54 | 6.39 7.89 | 2.35 | 69.68 2.78 | 72.05 2.25 |  |
|  |  |  | 35.67 | 7.89 31.05 | 5.2.6 | 5.34 | 2.25 5.21 | 2.34 |
| Bakery products | 121.42 |  | 18.38 | 31.05 19.56 | 44.36 18.37 | 42.32 19.35 | 5.21 46.63 | 5.32 41.72 |
|  |  | 107.35 |  | 17.56 | 18.37 |  | 17.96 | 4.72 18.63 |
| Other baked goods, doughs | 42.37 79.06 | 42.38 | 19.02 40.55 | 131.21 46.13 |  |  |  | 18.63 |
| Heat <br> Beef <br> Pork <br> Veal <br> Lanb, mutton, goat Variety meat, game, substitutes tunch meat | $\begin{aligned} & 392.73 \\ & 219.68 \\ & 103.90 \end{aligned}$ | 388.50 | 78.47 | 46.13 85.09 | $\begin{aligned} & 34.98 \\ & 78.53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.12 \\ & 67.86 \end{aligned}$ | 110.00 | 125.07 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77.24 | 40.57 84.50 |
|  |  | 198.39 | 369.80 | 441.78 | 267.96 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 116.17 | 207.46 | 252.34 | 267.96 1.41 .61 | 249.55 | 259.79 | 287.32 |
|  | 5.74 | 3.81 | 96.40 5.05 | 115.30 | 777.81 | 123.80 | 137.43 | 154.70 |
|  | 5.01 | 3.81 2.78 | 5.05 3.88 | 7.84 | 77.81 2.94 | 78.02 2.26 | 75.09 | 81.85 |
|  | 10.94 47.45 | 11.35 | 3.88 9.65 | 8.11 13.48 | 3.23 | 2.26 3.37 | 2.67 | 3.61 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 121.89 \\ 60.45 \\ 61.44 \end{array}$ | 123.85 | 47.36 | 13.48 44.72 | 4.12 | 4.08 | 2.69 | 4.01 |
| Pouttry, fish, shellfish Poultry Fish, shellfish |  |  | 4.36 | $44.72$ | 38.24 | 38.02 | 4.18 37.74 | 4.06 |
|  |  | 123.85 | 105.90 |  |  |  |  | 39.09 |
|  |  | 56.39 | 53.57 52.33 | 82.07 | 71.41 | 103.01 | 116.51 | 165.24 |
| Eggs (fresh equivalent) | 19.23 | 56.3919.89 | 52.33 |  | 11.41 60.16 | 64.13 38.88 | $\begin{aligned} & 64.66 \\ & 51.85 \end{aligned}$ | 84.42 |
| Sugars, sueets <br> Sugars <br> Syrups, molasses, honey Jellies, jans, preserves Candies, nonfruit toppings Hiscellaneous sweets |  |  | 17.35 | 22.92 | 14.48 | 14.33 | 13.19 | 80.82 |
|  | 50.71 <br> 12.74 <br> 6.32 <br> 7.63 <br> 17.48 <br> 6.54 | $\begin{array}{r} 44.89 \\ 11.86 \\ 6.00 \\ 7.53 \\ 13.87 \\ 5.62 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 16.49 |
|  |  |  | 12.05 | $54.07$ | 39.63 | 36.91 | 39.75 |  |
|  |  |  | 12.46 6.05 | 13.63 | 8.75 | 9.87 | 8.49 | 40.48 |
|  |  |  | 7.20 | 6.97 8.55 | 4.88 | 4.33 |  | 8.72 |
|  |  |  | 17.62 6.71 | $\begin{array}{r} 18.42 \\ 6.49 \end{array}$ |  | 13.605.75 | 4.60 | 5.51 |
|  |  |  | 6.71 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5.20 \\ 15.55 \\ 5.91 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.88 \\ 14.82 \\ 5.54 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^17]Table 9-Household type: Average annual money value of food used at home (per 21-meal equivalent person)--Continued


[^18]Table 9--Household type: Average annual money value of foad used at home (per 21-meal equivalent person).-Continued


Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
I/ 1988 dollars per equivalent person.
$2 / 1988$ dollars per 21 -meal equivalent person.
4) Nuts in 0 .os.

4/ Nuts in shelled weight equivalent.

Table 1 10-Incone quintil
$\square$
Household sharacteristics:
Househotds (sample)
Households (thousands)
Income before taxes (dollars) I/
Faod expenditures: 2 )
Total food (dollars)
At home food (dollars)
Away from home fuod (dollars)
Age of household head (years)
Household size
(21-meal equivalents)
Household size
(including boarders)
Chidren under 18 (number)
Adults over 64 (number)

## food group:

Dairy products (fresh equivatent) Fresh fluid milk Processed milk
Cream, cream substitutes, dips Frozen desserts with milk Cheese

Fats and oils
Table fat
Shortening
Salad, cooking oils
Salad dressings

| 164.35 | 136.81 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 81.53 | 74.64 |
| 9.64 | 12.31 |
| 5.63 | 2.81 |
| 19.30 | 14.81 |
| 48.25 | 32.24 |
|  |  |
| 42.56 | 38.20 |
| 19.26 | 15.85 |
| 4.88 | 7.00 |
| 7.15 | 6.86 |
| 11.25 | 8.49 |

## 1988 dollars




| 14,930 | 2.203 | 2. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 68,388 | 9.793 | 9. |
| 17.981 | 4.803 | 9.6 |
| 2,093 | 1.500 | 1.747 |
| 1,534 | 1.296 | 1.3 |
| 559 | 205 | 3 |
| 48.1 | 52.2 | 50 |
| 2.62 | 2.60 | 2.72 |
| 2.96 | 2.85 | 2.99 |
| .95 | 1.20 | 1.0 |
| .30 | .45 | .46 |


| 2.189 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9.953 | 10 |
| 9.619 | 14 |
| 1.747 | 1 |
| 1.394 | 1. |
| 354 |  |
| 50.3 |  |
| 2.72 | 2. |
| 2.99 | 3.30 |
| 1.08 | 1.20 |

2.233
10.253
14.701
1.969
1.473
496
44.4
2.93
3.30
1.22
22

| 2,189 | 2,203 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10,191 | 10,626 |
| 21.067 | 38,341 |
| 2,323 | 3,090 |
| 1,651 | 1,921 |
| 672 | 1.169 |
| 44.3 | 45.8 |
| 2.62 | 2.18 |
| 3.00 | 2.61 |
| .90 | .52 |
| .15 | .13 |


| 3.913 | 4,4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 17,571 | 88,94 |
| NA | 20,37 |
| 2,071 | 2,05 |
| 1,527 | 1.34 |
| 544 | 71 |
| 50.2 | 47.6 |
| 2.65 | 2.22 |
| 2.99 | 2.64 |
| . 86 | 73 |
| . 35 |  |

.495
.942
.376
.059
.348
711
47.6
2.22
2.64
.73
.31 Household sinold head (years

Household size
rincluding to
Children under is
Alults over of (number)

See notes at end of table.

Table 10--Incone quintile: Average annual money value of food used at home (per 21-meal equivalent person)--Continued

| 1 lem | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Alt | Income quintile |  |  |  |  | Not reported | Alt | Income quintile |  |  |  |  | Not reported |
|  |  | $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text { First } \\ \text { (lowest) } \end{array}\right.$ | Second | Third (niddle) | Fourth | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Fifth } \\ \text { (highest } \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { First } \\ \text { (lowest) } \end{array}$ | Second | Third <br> (middle) | Fourth | Fifth <br> (highest: |  |
| Food group: 1988 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour and cereals | 68.52 | 74.20 | 71.80 | 66.65 | 67.73 | 63.63 | 67.59 | 70.35 | 68.69 | 70.08 | 69.34 | 72.23 | 76.31 | 65.77 |
| Flour, not in mixes | 5.84 | 8.34 | 6.44 | 4.99 | 4.61 | 3.74 | 6.41 | 2.35 | 3.97 | 2.24 | 69.34 1.89 | 72.23 1.73 | 76.31 1.75 | 65.77 2.54 |
| Flour mixes | 8.31 | 6.47 | 7.98 | 8.73 | 9.83 | 9.96 | 7.56 | 5.26 | 4.86 | 5.77 | 5.02 | 5.14 | 5.98 | 4.82 |
| Breakfast cereals | 34.86 | 34.97 | 37.86 | 35.74 | 35.18 | 32.22 | 33.60 | 44.36 | 42.65 | 45.40 | 46.17 | 45.47 | 45.89 | 40.98 |
| Other cereats | 19.51 | 24.42 | 19.52 | 17.19 | 18.11 | 17.70 | 20.02 | 18.37 | 17.22 | 16.66 | 16.25 | 19.89 | 22.68 | 17.43 |
| Bakery products | 121.42 | 95.53 | 113.04 | 118.30 | 137.65 | 153.42 | 117.28 | 113.51 | 86.74 | 101.25 | 113.46 | 123.81 | 149.87 | 105.17 |
| Bread | 42.37 | 39.72 | 42.13 | 40.54 | 44.97 | 46.59 | 42.00 | 34.98 | 30.34 | 30.65 | 36.20 | 37.67 | 40.65 | 34.22 |
| Other baked goods, doughs | 79.06 | 55.81 | 70.91 | 77.76 | 93.48 | 106.82 | 75.28 | 78.53 | 56.40 | 70.60 | 77.26 | B6. 13 | 109.22 | 70.96 |
| Meat | 392.73 | 334.23 | 350.52 | 381.41 | 425.71 | 478.84 | 394.88 | 267.96 | 243.88 | 244.90 | 261.18 | 283.59 | 298.22 | 273.53 |
| Beef | 219.68 | 168.58 | 187.04 | 217.00 | 246.09 | 289.31 | 218.62 | 141.61 | 121.05 | 125.98 | 134.78 | 153.25 | 167.33 | 145.21 |
| Pork | 103.90 5.74 | 102.15 | 98.63 | 96.20 | 108.57 | 113.03 | 105.68 | 77.81 | 73.53 | 72.55 | 77.78 7.78 | 18.63 | 167.33 81.61 | 145.21 81.99 |
| Lamb, mutton, goat | 5.74 5.01 | 3.13 2.76 | 4.18 3.62 | 4.30 | 7.16 | 9.54 | 6.31 | 2.94 | 1.70 | 1.89 | 2.37 | 4.84 | 3.35 | 3.36 |
| Variety meat, gane, substitutes | 10.94 | 2.76 11.92 | 3.62 9.85 | 4.24 9.73 | 5.62 9.71 | 8.70 11.45 | 5.36 12.27 | 3.23 4.12 | 2.56 4.12 | 5.80 | 3.49 2.69 | 2.78 | 6.50 | 3.20 |
| Lunch meat | 47.45 | 45.69 | 47.19 | 49.94 | 48.56 | 46.81 | 46.64 | 38.24 | 4.12 40.93 | 38.43 | 2.69 40.06 | 4.45 39.57 | 2.98 36.46 | 5.11 34.66 |
| Poultry, fish, shellfish | 121.89 | 107.98 | 110.15 | 111.18 | 121.22 | 164.91 | 122.24 | 131.57 | 102.28 | 101.64 |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry | 60.45 | 56.80 | 55.53 | 56.96 | 58.70 | 74.83 | 61.43 | 71.41 | 56.17 | 60.79 | 67.26 | 75.47 | 99.14 | 68.68 |
| Fish, shellfish | 61.44 | 51.19 | 54.62 | 54.22 | 62.52 | 90.08 | 60.81 | 60.16 | 46.11 | 40.85 | 56.52 | 67.57 | 97.61 | 57.34 |
| Eggs (fresh equivalent) | 19.23 | 20.28 | 19.67 | 18.01 | 18.37 | 19.66 | 19.47 | 14.48 | 15.43 | 14.19 | 14.50 | 14.33 | 13.96 | 14.51 |
| Sugars, sweets | 50.71 | 43.43 | 49.59 | 51.37 | 54.16 | 53.73 | 51.45 | 39.63 | 36.26 | 37.86 | 39.70 | 41.14 | 46.21 | 36.72 |
| Sugars mins, molasses, honey | 12.74 | 13.49 5 | 13.52 | 12.61 | 12.83 | 10.69 | 12.94 | 8.75 | 10.76 | 9.97 | 7.92 | 7.77 | 7,09 | 9.03 |
| Syrups, molasses, honey Jellies, jams, preserves | 6.32 7.63 | 5.64 7.45 | 6.53 | 6.16 7.07 | 6.46 | 6.66 | 6.42 | 4.88 | 4.52 | 4.88 | 4.80 | 4.97 | 5.23 | 4.84 |
| Jetles, jans, preserves | 7.63 17.48 | 7.45 10.90 | 8.22 15.44 | 7.07 18.31 | 7.26 20.53 | 8.01 21.57 | 7.76 17.97 | 5.23 15.01 | 4.60 11.69 | 5.53 11.66 | 4.82 15.45 | 5.29 16.59 | 6. 6.36 | 4.76 13.39 |
| Miscel laneous smeets | 8.54 | 5.95 | 5.88 | 7.23 | 20.53 7.08 | 6.85 6.80 | 17.97 6.36 | 15.01 5.76 | 11.69 4.68 | 11.66 5.82 | 15.45 6.71 | 16.59 6.52 | 21.24 6.28 | 13.39 4.69 |

Table 10--Income quintile: Average ansual money value of food used at home (per 21 -meal equivalent person)--Continued

| $\underbrace{\text { I }}_{\text {Item }}$ | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | 1ncome quintile |  |  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hot } \\ \text { reported } \\ \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Alt | Ificome quintile |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Not } \\ \text { reported }\end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { First } \\ \text { (lowest } \end{array}\right.$ | Second | $\begin{gathered} \text { Third } \\ \text { (middle) } \end{gathered}$ | fourth | Fifth (highest) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { First } \\ (\text { lowest }) \end{array}$ | Second | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Third } \\ \text { (middle) } \end{array}$ | Fourth | Fifth <br> (highest |  |
| Potatoes, sweetpotatoesFresh | 30.41 | 28.12 |  | 1988 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31.37 \\ & 16.32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.97 \\ & 16.17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.02 \\ & 15.74 \end{aligned}$ | $30.48$ | 27.74 | 26.58 | 25.67 |  |  |  |  |
| Commercially canned | 17.46 | 19.47 | $\begin{aligned} & 29.28 \\ & 18.10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercially frozen | .71 2.16 | . 90 | . 63 | $\begin{array}{rr}16.32 & 16.17 \\ .77 & .74\end{array}$ |  |  | 18.31 | 12.60 | 14.51 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28.75 \\ & 10.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.51 \\ & 12.41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.65 \\ & 13.56 \end{aligned}$ | 26.38 |
| Dehydrated, instant | 2.16 .70 | $\begin{array}{r}1.12 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 1.87 | 2.72 | .74 2.70 | .72 2.39 | .60 2.11 | .42 2.55 | . 59 | 11.05 .45 |  |  |  | 13.19 |
| Chips, sticks, salad | 9.38 | 5.93 | . 60 | $\begin{array}{r} .78 \\ 10.77 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .96 \\ 11.40 \end{array}$ | .7511.42 | 2.11 .52 | $\begin{array}{r} .95 \\ 11.22 \end{array}$ | 1.86 | 2.51 | 2.85 | .30 2.83 |  | . 3134 |
| Fresh vegetables |  | 5.93 | 8.07 |  |  |  | . 52 |  | .95 8.67 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.01 \\ 10.65 \end{array}$ | 1.3312.91 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.83 \\ .91 \\ 13.07 \end{array}$ | 2.82 .91 | 2.34 .63 |
| Dark green | 102.08 | 84.77 | 93.22 | 94.30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12.13 | 9.99 |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}\text { Deep reltow } & 11.19 & 11.78 & 10.23 & 94.30 & 104.46 & 131.19 & 105.87 & 73.89 & 52.47 & 57.47\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9. |
| Tomatoes | 6.44 18.19 | 4.63 | 5.94 | 5.71 | 10.13 6.72 |  | 13.07 8.60 | 12.34 | 10.48 | 52.47 7.93 | 57,47 7.05 | 70.95 10.85 | 77.67 | 101.93 | 80.54 |
| Light green | 18.19 32.31 | 14.85 28.73 | 17.31 | 17.17 | 18.85 | 8.60 23.47 | 6.95 18.19 | 4.88 | 3.42 | 4.08 | 10.85 4.85 | 10.16 4.95 | 15.77 | 10.90 |
| Other vegetables | 33.95 | 28.73 24.78 | 29.80 | 29.46 | 32.07 | 39.52 | 18.19 34.19 | 12.79 | 9.34 | 10.93 | 12.32 | 4.95 12.90 | 7.16 | 4.74 |
| ```Fresh fruits Citrus Other vitamin C rich Other fruits``` | $\begin{array}{r} 94.52 \\ 18.84 \\ 8.39 \\ 57.29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74.08 \\ 16.20 \\ 4.79 \\ 53.09 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83.75 \\ 17.28 \\ 7.58 \\ 58.89 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89.33 \\ 16.49 \\ 7.38 \\ 85.48 \end{array}$ | 101.72 20.35 8.94 72.43 | 46.53 | 34.29 | 23.64 | 15.45 | 17.28 | 20.03 | 12.90 24.08 | 16.46 29.16 | 14.37 24.90 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 124.04 \\ 24.20 \\ 13.91 \\ 85.93 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 18.13 | 22.90 | 25.57 | 33.38 | 24.90 25.64 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96.50 19.18 | 66.88 | 44.63 | 51.78 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19.18 | 13.14 | 8.45 | 9.86 | 62.01 | 69.14 | 97.81 | 73.42 |
| Canned vegetables and fruits Vegetabies Fruits | $\begin{aligned} & 43.61 \\ & 31.25 \\ & 12.36 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 8.41 68.91 | 6.67 47.07 | 3.58 | 4.10 | 11.75 5.44 | 11.15 7.19 | 22.85 | 14.22 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 43.84 \\ 34.14 \\ 9.70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.71 \\ & 31.85 \\ & 10.86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.17 \\ & 29.70 \\ & 12.47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.17 \\ & 31.13 \\ & 13.99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.59 \\ & 32.52 \\ & 13.08 \end{aligned}$ |  | 47.07 | 32.60 | 37.82 | 44.83 | 50.80 | 63.56 | $\begin{array}{r} 7.90 \\ 51.30 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 30.89 \\ 22.60 \\ 8.29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33.13 \\ 24.85 \\ 8.28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28.95 \\ 21.61 \\ 7.34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31.63 \\ 22.89 \\ 8.73 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35.32 \\ 25.48 \\ 9.84 \end{array}$ | 29.91 | 27.02 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $29.75$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frozen vegetables and fruits | 11.97 |  |  |  |  |  | 13.32 |  |  |  |  |  | 21.79 | 19.47 |
| Vegetables | $\begin{aligned} & 11.97 \\ & 11.27 \end{aligned}$ | 7.78 | 9.12 | 11.88 | 13.97 | 18.59 |  |  |  |  | 8.73 |  | 8.12 | 7.55 |
| yegetable and fruit juices <br> (juice equivalent) Vegetable juice Canned fruit juice Frozen fruit juice Fresh fruit juice | 11.27 .70 | 7.41 .37 | 8.59 | 11.23 | 13.18 | 17.53 | 11.53 10.74 | 13.84 | 7.89 | 11.58 | 13.53 | 15.97 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 41.61 \\ 3.82 \\ 13.72 \\ 16.48 \\ 7.59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35.23 \\ 2.67 \\ 14.01 \\ 9.75 \\ 8.80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36.22 \\ 3.39 \\ 72.59 \\ 12.88 \\ 7.36 \end{array}$ | 37.96 <br> 3.32 <br> 12.04 <br> 16.12 <br> 6.48 | . 79 | 1.06 | 10.74 .79 | 13.32 .52 | 7.66 | 11. 14 | 13.14 | 15.34 | 20.65 19.74 | 13.11 12.62 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 45.88 | 54.26 |  | . 52 | .2337.67 | . 44 | . 39 | 15.34 .63 | 9.74 .91 | $\begin{array}{r} 12.62 \\ .50 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 45.80 |  | 41.87 | 41.97 |  | 30.93 | 42.89 | 45.62 | 52.59 | 47.81 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4.46 \\ 13.81 \\ 20.50 \\ 7.12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.30 \\ 16.02 \\ 23.47 \\ 9.47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.92 \\ 14.12 \\ 16.71 \\ 7.11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.93 \\ 10.06 \\ 14.32 \\ 14.67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.33 \\ 13.91 \\ 9.11 \\ 12.32 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.87 \\ 8.98 \\ 17.81 \\ 16.16 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.28 \\ & 8.87 \\ & 9.89 \\ & 9.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.83 \\ 9.64 \\ 16.06 \\ 13.36 \end{array}$ |  | 3.53 2.77 <br> 11.24 8.07 <br> 17.88 15.07 <br> 19.95 15.91 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See notes at end of table.

Table 10--Incone quintile: Average annual money value of food used at home (per 21-meal equivalent person)--Continued

| Item | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1987 /88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ald | Incone quintile |  |  |  |  | Not reported | All | Income quintile |  |  |  |  | Not reported |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Food group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dried vegetables and fruits Vegetables fruits | $\begin{aligned} & 6.79 \\ & 3.86 \\ & 2.93 \end{aligned}$ | 8.60 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.10 \\ & 4.47 \\ & 2.63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.63 \\ & 2.74 \\ & 2.89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.07 \\ & 2.35 \\ & 3.72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.19 \\ & 2.49 \\ & 3.70 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7.11 |  |  |  |  | 7.06 | 5.05 | 5.73 | 4.09 | 3.91 | 4.51 |  |  |
|  |  | 1.49 |  |  |  |  | 3.98 3.08 | 2.71 | 4.48 | 2,14 | 2.03 | 4.51 2.03 | 5.14 1.98 | 6.72 3.54 |
| Beverages <br> Coffee <br> Tea <br> Cocoa, baking chocolate <br> Soft drinks <br> Ades, punches, nectars <br> Alcoholic beverages | $\begin{array}{r} 142.07 \\ 31.28 \\ 8.50 \\ 2.26 \\ 33.05 \\ 11.55 \\ 55.43 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 110.89 \\ 29.23 \\ 7.24 \\ 2.33 \\ 28.92 \\ 11.63 \\ 31.54 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130.75 \\ 28.37 \\ 8.58 \\ 2.37 \\ 32.37 \\ 12.65 \\ 46.41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 165.50 \\ 32.14 \\ 10.15 \\ 2.43 \\ 38.54 \\ 17.97 \\ 70.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 232.50 \\ 40.06 \\ 10.59 \\ 2.57 \\ 44.11 \\ 1+.07 \\ 124.14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136.09 \\ 32.66 \\ 8.30 \\ 2.22 \\ 30.76 \\ 10.71 \\ 51.44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150.69 \\ 25.41 \\ 6.85 \\ 1.50 \\ 59.94 \\ 16.43 \\ 48.56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101.08 \\ 18.52 \\ 6.48 \\ 1.50 \\ 40.94 \\ 16.25 \\ 17.38 \end{array}$ | 1.95 | 137.02 | 2.48 | 3.16 | 3.17 |
|  |  | 92.80 25.44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 171.63 | 228.93 | 145.34 |
|  |  | 25.44 6.46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 116.76 21.17 | 137.02 24.69 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1.46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.77 6.35 | 24.69 6.75 | 26.53 7.58 | 35.81 | 25.27 |
|  |  | 26.60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.32 | 1.74 | 7.58 1.47 | 7.02 | 6.87 |
|  |  | 11.77 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.36 | 53.22 | 58.91 | 1.53 68.31 | 1.48 46.81 |
|  |  | 20.82 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14.31 | 15.00 | 19.85 | 17.43 | 15.73 |
| Soups, sauces, gravies Ready-to-serve Condensed, frozed, dried | $\begin{array}{r} 15.14 \\ 3.48 \\ 11.67 \end{array}$ | 13.86 | $\begin{array}{r} 14.40 \\ 3.07 \\ 11.34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.48 \\ 3.20 \\ 11.28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.04 \\ 3.68 \\ 12.36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.48 \\ 4.46 \\ 13.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.03 \\ 3.57 \\ 11.46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.01 \\ 4.47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.18 \\ & 2.54 \\ & 5.64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.20 \\ 4.51 \\ 6.69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.16 \\ 4.52 \\ 7.64 \end{array}$ | 57.30 | 98.84 | 49.19 |
|  |  | 13.86 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10.68 \\ 3.74 \\ 6.92 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.98 \\ 7.04 \\ 6.94 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.88 \\ & 4.39 \\ & 5.49 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 10.92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nuts, Condiments Kuts, peanut butter $3 /$ Catsup, chili saute, etc. Pickles, reifishes | $\begin{array}{r} 30.11 \\ 16.42 \\ 7.08 \\ 6.61 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 27.07 \\ 14.81 \\ 6.91 \\ 5.35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30.00 \\ 16.02 \\ 7.27 \\ 6.71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35.56 \\ 19.17 \\ 7.78 \\ 8.61 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 21.12 10.45 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 39.72 \\ 23.38 \\ 7.75 \\ 8.59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28.99 \\ 15.86 \\ 6.66 \\ 6.46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29.93 \\ 18.84 \\ 6.94 \end{array}$ | 20.8212.42 6.21 | $\begin{array}{r} 26.81 \\ 15.29 \\ 7.10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30.18 \\ 18.39 \\ 7.43 \\ 4.36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30.88 \\ 20.00 \\ 6.84 \\ 4.04 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42.65 \\ 29.24 \\ 7.63 \\ 5.78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27.92 \\ 17.44 \\ 6.49 \\ 3.99 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | 6.47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4.19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mixtures, dinners Canned, frozen, dried Baby or junior, jarred | $\begin{array}{r} 27.34 \\ 25.43 \\ 1.91 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21.37 \\ 78.97 \\ 2.40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24.46 \\ 22.58 \\ 1.88 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28.12 \\ 25.51 \\ 2.61 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32.77 \\ 30.82 \\ 1.95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34.55 \\ 33.33 \\ 1.22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25.09 \\ 23.55 \\ 1.54 \end{array}$ | 4.14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 64.10 \\ 62.69 \\ 1.42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40.35 \\ 38.53 \\ 1.82 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49.25 \\ 48.45 \\ .80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64.89 \\ 63.56 \\ 1.33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81.18 \\ 78.67 \\ 2.51 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97.32 \\ 96.43 \\ .90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51.59 \\ 50.41 \\ 1.18 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Numbers may not add dure to rounding. <br> HA = Not applicable. <br> 1 1/ 1988 dollars per equivalent person. <br> 271988 dollars per 21-meal equivalent person, <br> 3 Huts in shelled weight equivalent. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1१-Race: A Average annual money value of food used at hone (per 21-meal



[^19]Table 11--Race: Average annual money value of food used at home (per 21-meal equivatent person)--Continued

| I tern | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |
|  | fll | Race |  |  | Alt | Race |  |  |
|  |  | White | Black | Other |  | Wit |  |  |
| Food group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour and cereals $\quad 1988$ dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour, not in mixes | 88.52 5.84 | 66.97 | 75.68 | 77.64 | 70.35 |  | 62.19 | 70.48 |
| Flour mixes | 8.31 | 5.53 8.79 | 6.62 | 9.54 | 2.35 | 71.56 2.09 |  |  |
| Other cereals | 34.86 | 8.79 35.31 | 6.28 33.10 | 5.02 | 5.26 | 2.09 5.57 | 3.26 | 4.52 |
|  | 19.51 | 17.34 | 33.10 29.68 | $\begin{aligned} & 31.30 \\ & 31.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.36 \\ & 18.37 \end{aligned}$ | 46.29 | 36.26 | 4.04 31.45 |
| Bakery products | 121.42 | 127.36 |  | 103.48 |  | 120.52 | 19.02 |  |
| Other baked goods, doughs | 42.3779.06 | $\begin{aligned} & 43.14 \\ & 84.23 \end{aligned}$ | 88.18 |  | 113.51 |  |  |  |
| , baked goods, doughs |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36.17 \\ & 52.02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.55 \\ & 57.93 \end{aligned}$ | $34.98$ | $36.22$ | 77.38 27.22 | 84.48 33.53 |
| Neat | 392.73 | 389.44 | $\begin{aligned} & 424.22 \\ & 206.47 \end{aligned}$ | 364.43 |  |  | 295.512951 | 50.95 |
| Beef Pork | 219.68 |  |  |  | $267.96$$141.61$ | 262.88 |  | 285.32 |
| Veal | 103.90 | 98.96 | 137.37 | 205.42 |  | 140.81 | 143.97 |  |
| Lamb, mutton, goat | 5.74 5.01 | 5.95 | 5.91 | 101.75 | 77.81 | 73.95 | 99.99 | $149.75$ |
| Variety meat, game, sutistitutes Lunch meat | 10.94 | 5.07 10.73 | 4.72 | 1.34 4.74 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.94 \\ & 3.23 \end{aligned}$ | 3.16 | T. 98 | $\begin{array}{r} 87.48 \\ 1.80 \end{array}$ |
| Lunch mieat | 47.45 | 46.32 | 56.66 | $\begin{array}{r} 8.70 \\ 42.49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.12 \\ 38.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.95 \\ 37.98 \end{array}$ | 5.9141.56 | 10.00 2.50 |
| Poultry, fish, shellfish | $\begin{array}{r} 121.89 \\ 60.45 \\ 61.44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116.12 \\ 57.84 \\ 58.28 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158.43 \\ 77.27 \\ 81.16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126.80 \\ 61.96 \\ 64.84 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 2.50 33.98 |
| Poultry fish, shellfish |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 131.57 \\ 71.41 \\ 60.16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127.38 \\ 70.32 \\ 57.06 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 151.30 \\ 76.84 \\ 74.46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 153.98 \\ 76.47 \\ 77.50 \end{array}$ |
| Fi, Shellfish |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eggs (fresh equivalent) | 19.23 | 18.84 | 20.59 | 22.88 |  |  |  |  |
| Sugars, sweets |  |  |  |  | 14.48 | 14.21 | 15.60 | 16.20 |
| Sugars | 12.71 | 53.52 12.65 | 37.43 | 35.07 | 39.63 | 41.59 |  | $27.38$ |
| Syrups, molasses, honey | 6.32 | 12.65 6.49 | 13.94 | 11.01 5.22 | $8.75$ | 8.16 |  |  |
| Candies, Jams, preserves | 7.63 | 7.93 | 6.40 | 5.34 |  | 5.02 | 12.69 | $8.74$ |
| Miscellaneous sweets | 17.48 6.54 | 19.37 | 7.84 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.88 \\ & 5.23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.55 \\ 16.49 \\ 6.37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.43 \\ & 3.76 \end{aligned}$ | 3.49 3.46 |
|  |  | 7.08 | 3.71 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.10 \\ & 4.40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.01 \\ & 5.76 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.76 \\ & 7.70 \\ & 2.47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.00 \\ & 3.69 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^20]Table 11--Race:
$\qquad$ $\underbrace{\text { Average annual money value }}$
Item

Fresh vegetables
Dark green
$\underset{N}{2}$
Dark green
Deep yellow omatoes Light green other vegetables
Fresh fruits
Citrus
Other vitamin C rich
other fruits
Canned vegetables and fruits Vegetables Fruits

Frozen vegetables anci fruits Vegetables

Vegetable and fruit juices
(juice equivalent)
Vegetable juice
Cranned fruit juice
Frozen fruit juice
resh fruit juice

See notes at and of table.

I money value of food used


Table 11--Race: Average annual foney value of food used at home (per $2 \uparrow$-meal equivatent person)--Continued


Table 12--Region: Average annual money value of food used at hone (per 21 -meal equivalent person)


[^21]Table 12--Region: Average annual noney value of food used at home (per 21-meal equivalent person)--Continued


[^22]Table 12-Region: Average annual money value of food used at home (per 21-meal equivalent person)--Cctainued


See notes at end of table.

Table 12-Region: Average arrual money value of food used at home (per 21-meal equivalent persan)--Continued


Table 13-Urbenization:
Average amual money value of food used at hone (per 21-meal equivatent person)


See notes at end of table.

Table 13--Urbenization: Average annual money value of food used at home (per 21-meal equivalent person)--Continued


See notes at end of table.

Fable 13-Urbanization: Average annual money value of food used at hone (per 21-mea
Average annual money value of food used at hone (per 21 -meat
Iten
Food group:
Potatoes,
Fresh
Fresh
Combercially canned
Commercially frozen
Dehydrated, instant Chips, sticks, salad

Fresh fruits
Citrus
Other vitamin $C$ rich
Other Other fruits
Canned vegetables and frujts
Vegetables Vegetables
Fruits
Frozen vegetables and fruits
Vegetables Vegetables Fruits

Vegetable and fruit juices
(juice equivalent)
Vegetable juice
Canned fruit juice
Frozen fruit juice
Frozen fruit juice
Fresh fruit juice
Fresh fruit juice

See notes at end of table.

Fresh yegetables
Deep yellou
Tomatees
light green
entables

Fable 13 --Urbanization: Average amual noney vatue of food used at home (per 21-meal equivalent person)--Contimued

| 1 tem | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |
|  | All | Urbanization |  |  | All | Urbanization |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Central } \\ \text { city } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Suburban | Hometra |  | Central city | Suburban | Noremetro |
| Food group: | 1988 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dried vegetables and fruits Vegetables | 6.79 | 7.84 | 5.80 | 6.97 | 5.05 | 5.75 | 4.63 | 5.01 |
| Vegetables Fruits | 3.86 | 4.93 | 2.57 | 4.36 | 2.71 | 3.63 | 2.00 | 2.96 |
| Fruits | 2.93 | 2.91 | 3.23 | 2.61 | 2.35 | 2.13 | 2.63 | 2.05 |
| Beverages | 142.07 | 145.57 | 155.83 | 123.76 | 150.69 | 150.41 | 164.36 | 124.00 |
| Coffee | 31.28 | 29.18 | 32.07 | 32.20 | 25.41 | 22.60 | 27.09 | 25.63 |
| Tea | 8.50 | 7.18 | 9.37 | 8.66 | 6.85 | 5.12 | 7.19 | 8.36 |
| Cocoa, baking chocolate | 2.26 | 1.94 | 2.58 | 2.20 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.32 | 1.75 |
| Soft drinks | 33.05 | 33.68 | 34.42 | 30.97 | 51.94 | 50.76 | 54.47 | 48.41 |
| Ades, punches, nectars | 11.55 | 11.90 | 12.21 | 10.53 | 16.43 | 18.28 | 17.84 | 11.32 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 55.43 | 61.70 | 65.18 | 39.20 | 48.56 | 52.05 | 56.45 | 28.54 |
| Soups, sauces, gravies | 15.14 | 15.77 | 15.57 | 14.13 | 11.01 | 10.52 | 11.86 | 9.93 |
| Ready-to-serve | 3.48 | 3.72 | 3.45 | 3.29 | 4.47 | 4.46 | 5.15 | 3.17 |
| condensed, frozed, dried | 11.67 | 12.05 | 12.12 | 10.84 | 6.53 | 6.06 | 6.71 | 6.76 |
| Huts, condiments | 30.11 | 27.64 | 31.75 | 30.44 | 29.93 | 27.43 | 32.34 | 28.31 |
| Nuts, peanut butter 3/ | 16.42 | 14.97 | 17.74 | 16.21 | 18.84 | 17.55 | 20.70 | 16.81 |
| Catsup, chili sauce, etc. | 7.08 | 7.17 | 7.26 | 6.80 | 6.94 | 6.33 | 7.18 | 7.24 |
| Pickles, relishes | 6.61 | 5.49 | 6.74 | 7.43 | 4.14 | 3.54 | 4.46 | 4.26 |
| Mixtures, dinners | 27.34 | 26.18 | 31.06 | 24.21 | 64.10 | 67.37 | $68 . \overline{71}$ | 50.87 |
| Canned, frozen, dried | 25.43 | 24.05 | 29.14 | 22.51 | 62.69 | 65.68 | 67.48 | 49.68 |
| Baby or junior, jarred | 1.91 | 2.13 | 1.93 | 1.71 | 1.42 | 1.89 | 1.23 | 1.19 |

Note: Humbers may not add due to rounding.
1/ 1988 dollars per equivalent person.
2f 1988 dollars per 21-meal equivalent person.
3 ) Nuts in shelled equivalent weight.

Table 14--Househotd size: Percentage of househoids using food items in a week


See notes at end of table.

Table 14--Houschold size: Percentage of households using food items in a week--Continued

| Item | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Household size |  |  |  |  | All | Household size |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | One | Two | Three | Four | Five or more |  | One | Tro | Three | Four | Five or more |
| Fosd group: | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour and cereals flour, not in mixes Flour mixes Breakfast cereals Other cereals | $\begin{aligned} & 93.4 \\ & 54.0 \\ & 27.6 \\ & 78.8 \\ & 70.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79.3 \\ & 28.8 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 59.8 \\ & 45.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.5 \\ & 52.2 \\ & 23.0 \\ & 72.0 \\ & 65.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.2 \\ & 60.1 \\ & 30.8 \\ & 85.0 \\ & 76.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.7 \\ & 62.3 \\ & 36.8 \\ & 90.6 \\ & 82.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.4 \\ & 70.9 \\ & 42.3 \\ & 94.2 \\ & 87.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.7 \\ & 29.5 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 77.7 \\ & 61.2 \end{aligned}$ | 78.4 <br> 13.5 <br> 10.2 <br> 61.0 <br> 41.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 89.8 \\ & 30.2 \\ & 18.8 \\ & 75.9 \\ & 58.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.1 \\ & 31.0 \\ & 20.8 \\ & 84.1 \\ & 68.9 \end{aligned}$ | 96.7 | 98.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40.1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30.4 | 32.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90.6 | 90.3 |
| Bakery products | 98.6 | 95.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 98.8 \\ & 94.6 \\ & 88.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.4 \\ & 97.6 \\ & 92.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.7 \\ & 98.3 \\ & 94.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.7 \\ & 98.4 \\ & 94.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.1 \\ & 92.1 \\ & 88.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94.7 \\ & 83.1 \\ & 78.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.9 \\ & 93.2 \\ & 90.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.8 \\ & 94.2 \\ & 89.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & 97.3 \\ & 94.4 \end{aligned}$ | 99.4 <br> 98.1 <br> 95.3 |
| Bread | 95.2 | 88.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other baked goods, doughs | 88.8 | 75.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meat <br> Beef <br> Pork <br> veal <br> Lamb, mutton, goat <br> Variety meat, game, substitutes <br> Lunch meat | $\begin{array}{r} 97.4 \\ 91.2 \\ 79.0 \\ 5.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 13.3 \\ 68.5 \end{array}$ | 91.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 97.9 \\ 91.8 \\ 78.2 \\ 5.7 \\ 4.3 \\ 13.5 \\ 60.9 \end{array}$ |  | 99.6 97.4 86.6 6.2 4.2 13.4 83.4 |  | 93.2 | 82.261.7 | 94.280.7 | 98.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 74.2 |  | 98.9 |  | 99.7 |  |  |  |  | 98.3 | 98.8 |
|  |  | 59.6 |  | 84.2 |  | 98.0 89.0 | 81.3 65.5 |  |  | 91.3 | 93.0 |  |
|  |  | 4.1 |  | 5.8 |  | 6.5 | 6.5 2.8 | 46.5 2.2 | 66.3 3.0 | 72.1 | 73.9 | 81.8 |
|  |  | 10.3 |  | 4.9 |  | 3.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 2.8 |
|  |  | 44.0 |  | 75.5 |  | 15.2 87.4 | 6.8 61.3 | 4.7 43.0 | 5.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 9.1 |
| Poultry, fish, shellfish | $\begin{aligned} & 81.1 \\ & 68.4 \\ & 51.4 \end{aligned}$ | 67.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 79.2 \\ & 65.3 \\ & 50.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.3 \\ & 74.2 \\ & 54.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.5 \\ & 75.2 \\ & 56.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.6 \\ & 79.8 \\ & 59.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.5 \\ & 70.7 \\ & 50.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.6 \\ & 55.4 \\ & 40.8 \end{aligned}$ | $80.7$ <br> 69.4 <br> 48.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 87.0 \\ & 76.9 \\ & 54.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.5 \\ & 80.2 \\ & 60.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.1 \\ & 84.2 \\ & 54.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Poultry Fish shellfish |  | 54.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish, shellfish |  | 38.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eggs (fresh equivalent) | 93.0 | 81.5 | 93.0 | 96.0 | 97.0 | 98.6 | 82.2 | 67.7 | 80.2 |  |  |  |
| Sugars, sweets |  |  | 023 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88.5 | 92.1 | 95.4 |
| Sugars | 92.7 83.2 | 81.1 64.4 | 92.3 | 96.0 | 97.2 | 98.3 | 78.9 | $63.2$ | 78.8 | 81.9 | $90.2$ | 93.0 |
| Syrups, molasses, honey | 34.1 | 20.0 | 30.4 | 87.6 35.6 | 90.7 | 94.2 | 63.3 25.4 |  | 61.822.7 | 67.725.7 |  |  |
| Jellies, jams, preserves | 49.1 | 31.8 | 44.1 | 59.7 | 44.8 60.0 | 44.4 64.1 | 31.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 43.8 \\ & 15.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 76.5 \\ & 37.7 \end{aligned}$ | 84.7 36.7 |
| Candies, nonfruit toppings | 37.7 | 23.8 | 35.2 | 40.2 | 48.8 | 64.1 45.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19.8 \\ & 21.0 \end{aligned}$ | 30.631.6 | 31.734.8 | 43.842.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 45.6 \\ & 40.8 \\ & 30.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 28.4 | 15.1 | 25.1 | 31.3 | 36.1 | 38.1 | 19.9 | 10.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29.6 |  |

[^23]Table
rable 14 --Household siz


Table 14--Househoid size: Percentage of households using faod items in a week--Continued

| 1tem | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Al | Household size |  |  |  |  | ALI | Houschold size |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | One | Two | Three | Four | Five or more |  | One | Two | Three | Four | Five or more |
| Food group: Percent | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oried vegetables and fruits Vegetables | 28.9 20.7 | 18.6 12.1 | 27.6 19.1 | 31.0 22.3 | 32.5 22.7 | 36.9 29.6 | 22.5 14.1 | 14.9 7.3 | 22.5 14.0 | 22.7 13.3 | 26.6 18.0 | 33.8 |
| Fruits | 10.7 | 8.1 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 25.4 12.3 |
| Beverages | 97.2 | 93.3 | 97.3 | 98.2 | 98.7 | 98.5 | 93.4 | 87.6 | 94.1 | 95.1 | 97.4 | 95.6 |
| Coffee | 76.8 | 68.0 | 80.5 | 75.1 | 77.8 | 80.8 | 62.5 | 54.8 | 65.5 | 65.6 | 64.3 | 62.7 |
| Cocoa, baking chocolate | 53.2 14.2 | 40.3 4.8 | 53.4 8.9 | 57.9 15.5 | 59.0 | 56.4 | 37.9 | 26.5 | 38.8 | 40.3 | 46.0 | 44.8 |
| Soft drinks | 14.2 62.5 | 4.8 41.8 | 8.9 57.3 | 15.5 71.3 | 22.2 74.3 | 24.9 | 8.3 | 2.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 14.6 | 12.5 |
| Ades, punches, nectars | 37.2 | 18.1 | 26.3 | 43.3 | 74.3 52.4 | 73.8 57.1 | 68.5 36.9 | 52.1 19.5 | 68.3 30.7 | 77.0 44.7 | 76.4 54.3 | 80.0 55.6 |
| Alcohol ic beverages | 34.5 | 26.5 | 36.0 | 35.7 | 38.3 | 35.4 | 29.3 | 24.3 | 32.6 | 30.8 | 54.3 30.7 | 55.6 25.6 |
| Soups, sauces, gravies | 51.5 | 38.3 | 47.4 | 55.4 | 59.9 | 61.1 | 36.0 | 29.5 | 33.5 | 39.4 | 41.1 | 45.0 |
| Ready-to-serve Condensed, frozed, dried | 10.8 | 8.6 32.5 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 11.2 | 14.1 | 11.9 | 13.9 |
| Condensed, frozed, dried | 45.7 | 32.5 | 41.3 | 49.4 | 54.2 | 56.3 | 27.1 | 18.7 | 25.5 | 29.5 | 33.2 | 38.1 |
| Wuts, condiments | 72.1 | 49.1 | 69.7 | 77.7 | 84.0 | 84.4 | 64.1 | 47.8 | 62.3 | 69.0 | 78.5 | 76.6 |
| Nuts, peanut butter 4/ | 52.5 | 32.8 | 47.5 | 55.5 | 65.4 | 67.5 | 51.4 | 36.6 | 49.7 | 54.0 | 66.0 | 63.7 |
| Catsup, chiti sauce, etc. Pickles, relishes | 44.7 29.4 | 20.8 | 39.9 | 51.5 | 57.6 35.7 | 59.9 | 30.3 | 14.0 | 28.0 | 34.9 | 44.8 | 44.5 |
| Pickles, relishes | 29.4 | 16.0 | 28.5 | 32.3 | 35.7 | 36.7 | 19.7 | 10.6 | 22.2 | 20.1 | 24.8 | 24.0 |
| Mixtures, dinners dried | 37.1 | 26.0 | 29.8 | 42.4 | 47.1 | 47.4 | 50.3 | 40.5 | 46.6 | 54.8 | 60.9 | 60.0 |
| Canned, frozen, dried Baby or junior | 35.4 | 25.9 | 29.5 | 39.4 | 44.0 | 44.1 | 49.5 | 40.5 | 46.6 | 52.9 | 58.9 | 58.4 |
| Baby or junior, jarred | 3.1 | $3 /$ | $3 /$ | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 3/ | 3/1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 6.1 |

MA = Kot applicable.
1/ 1988 dollars per equivalent person.
$2 / 1988$ dollars per $2 i$-meal equivalent person.
$3 /$ Less than 0.5 percent.
$4 /$ Huts in shelled weight equivalent.

Table 15--Household type: Percentage of households using faod items in a week


[^24]Table 15--Househoid type: Percentage of households using food items in a meek--Continued


Table 15--Household type: Percentage of households using food items in a week--Continued

| $\underbrace{\text { Item }}_{-}$ | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |
|  | All | Household Type |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Household Type |  |  |
|  |  | Femate head | Mate and fenrale |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food group: |  | with children | head with children | Other |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Female head } \\ & \text { with } \\ & \text { children } \end{aligned}$ | Male and female head with children | Other |
| Potatoes, skeetpotatoesFresh | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 83.8 | 84.7 |  | 75.9 | 76.5 |  |  |  |
| Commercially canned | 74.2 | 84.7 74.9 | 93.1 83.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conmercially frozen | 4.0 | 74.9 4.5 | 83.7 5.7 | 66.2 | 63.8 | 80.8 | 87.1 | 69.157.4 |
| Dehydrated, instant | 10.0 4.7 | 8.5 | 5.7 14.6 | 2.5 6.3 | 63.8 2.4 | 67.5 | 72.9 |  |
| Chips, sticks, salad | 4.7 31.1 | 4.5 | 14.6 5.9 | 6.3 3.8 | 8.8 | 3.8 10.1 | 3.5 | 57.4 1.3 |
| $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ Fresh vegetables | 92.6 | 29.2 | 45.4 | 19.4 | 31.9 | 10.1 6.4 | 13.8 7.0 | 5.4 |
|  |  | 93.3 | 96.1 89.4 |  |  | 35.8 | 45.8 | 22.5 |
| $\cdots$ Deep yellow | 35.8 | 37.1 |  |  | 85.9 |  |  | 22.5 |
| Tomatoes Light green | 39.5 | 30.1 | 38.6 44.9 | 33.3 | 38.2 | 87.9 37.1 | 92.5 | 81.5 |
| Light green Other vegetables | 55.1 79.8 | 52.1 | 60.1 | 37.5 | 36.9 | 27.9 | 42.7 | 35.7 |
| Other vegetables | 79.8 77.7 | 77.0 75.7 | 85.9 | 51.3 75.1 | 47.7 | 45.4 | 44.6 | 33.9 |
| Fresh fruits | 83.9 | 75.7 | 84.289.0 | 72.5 | 68.2 | 66.0 | 75.8 | 44.1 |
| Citrus |  | 82.4 |  |  |  | 65.3 | 76.7 | 62.863.5 |
| Other vitamin 6 rich Other fruits | 41.3 | 42.1 | 89.0 | 80.0 | 78.8 | 72 | 84.5 |  |
| Other fruits | 78.1 | 10.4 | 16.1 | 37.9 | 32.8 | 72.2 29.1 |  | 76.6 |
| Canned vegetables and fruits |  | 75.6 | 84.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.1 \\ & 72.9 \end{aligned}$ | 17.3 74.3 | 11.967.6 | 39.1 | 29.6 |
| Vegetables Fruits | 77.0 | 81.0 | 86.5 | 68.3 |  |  | 80.4 | 71.9 |
| Fruits | 32.9 | 77.6 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 65.8 \\ & 60.5 \\ & 23.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 76.3 |  |
| Frozen vegetables and fruits Vegetables Fruits |  | 27.631.8 | $82.2$ | 61.727.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 73.1 \\ & 70.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 58.0 |
|  | 34.8 |  | 41.0 |  |  | 20.3 | 71.533.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 51.9 \\ & 18.8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 33.9 | 31.8 31.2 |  |  | $23.9$ | 28.5 |  |  |
| Vegetable and fruit juices (juice equivalent) Vegetable juice Canned fruit juice frozen fruit juice Fresh fruit juice | 75.0 | 1.2 | 38.92.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 30.1 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | 35.0 34.4 |  | 43.9 | 30.9 |
|  |  | 73.8 |  |  | 1.3 | 3/ | 43.01.9 | 30.31.1 |
|  |  |  | 80.2 | 70.9 | 71.3 |  |  |  |
|  | 17.2 |  |  |  |  | 69.8 | 79.8 | 66.6 |
|  | 33.2 | 12.1 33.4 | 19.6 36.7 | 16.0 | 10.7 |  | 11.6 |  |
|  | 38.1 | 30.3 | 36.7 45.3 | 30.0 | 22.6 | 8.2 21.7 |  | 10.618.5 |
|  | 15.0 | 21.2 | 14.2 | 33.4 14.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 30.2 \\ & 28.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.7 \\ & 24.0 \\ & 35.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.6 \\ & 37.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27.2 26.4 |
| See notes at end of table |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26.4 |

Table 15-Household type: Percentage of households using food items in a week--Continued

| Item | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |
|  | All | Household Type |  |  | Alt | Household Type |  |  |
|  |  | Female head with chiftaren | Hale and female head with children | Other |  | Female head nith chituren | Maie and femate head with children | Other |
| Food group: Percent | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dried vegetables and fruits Vegetables Fruits | $\begin{aligned} & 28.9 \\ & 20.7 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34.9 \\ 28.3 \\ 8.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.7 \\ & 23.6 \\ & 12.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24.6 \\ 16.9 \\ 9.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.5 \\ & 14.1 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25.1 \\ 21.1 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.6 \\ & 17.2 \\ & 13.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.9 \\ 10.8 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8everages <br> Coffee <br> Tea <br> Cocoa, baking chocolate <br> Soft drinks <br> Ades, punches, nectars Alcoholic beverages | $\begin{aligned} & 97.2 \\ & 76.8 \\ & 53.2 \\ & 14.2 \\ & 62.5 \\ & 37.2 \\ & 34.5 \end{aligned}$ | 97.1 65.9 47.3 12.5 61.3 46.0 20.0 | 98.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 95.8 \\ 76.4 \\ 48.9 \\ 7.5 \\ 51.7 \\ 23.7 \\ 33.2 \end{array}$ | 93.4 62.5 37.9 8.3 68.5 36.9 29.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 94.0 \\ & 53.5 \\ & 32.6 \\ & 11.1 \\ & 69.4 \\ & 52.3 \\ & 13.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 91.269.3 |
|  |  |  | 79.7 |  |  |  | $96.8$ |  |
|  |  |  | 59.6 |  |  |  | 67.3 |  |
|  |  |  | 22.4 , |  |  |  | 46.2 12.3 | 33.9 5.4 |
|  |  |  | 75.5 |  |  |  | 80.0 | 61.3 |
|  |  |  | 51.5 39.1 |  |  |  | 49.7 | 26.0 |
|  |  | 49.6 | 39.1 |  |  |  | 31.8 | 30.8 |
| Solps, sauces, gravies Ready-to-serve | 51.5 |  | 60.9 | 43.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 36.0 \\ & 12.8 \\ & 27.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.7 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 26.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.4 \\ & 13.9 \\ & 33.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.3 \\ & 12.5 \\ & 23.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ready-to-serve Condensed, frozed, dried | 10.845.7 |  | 12.4 55.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.6 \\ 37.9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Conensed, frozed, dried |  |  | 55.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nuts, condiments Nuts, peanut butter 4/ Catsup, chili sauce, etc. Pickles, relifhes | $\begin{aligned} & 72.1 \\ & 52.5 \\ & 44.7 \\ & 29.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.3 \\ & 48.2 \\ & 44.8 \\ & 23.3 \end{aligned}$ | 84.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 62.7 \\ & 43.0 \\ & 33.0 \\ & 23.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.1 \\ & 51.4 \\ & 30.3 \\ & 19.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.0 \\ & 51.8 \\ & 33.1 \\ & 17.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76.1 \\ & 52.4 \\ & 42.4 \\ & 24.3 \end{aligned}$ | 56.4 <br> 44.5 <br> 22.2 <br> 47.2 |
|  |  |  | 64.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 58.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 37.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hixtures, dinners Camed, frozen, dried Baby or juntior, jarred | 37.1 <br> 35.4 <br> 3.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 41.5 \\ 39.4 \\ 3.7 \end{array}$ | 46.5 | $\begin{gathered} 28.4 \\ 28.2 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50.3 \\ 49.5 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53.3 \\ 52.9 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59.7 \\ 57.4 \\ 5.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44.0 \\ 44.0 \\ 3 / \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | 43.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 6.2 |  |  |  |  |  |

$1 /$
$2 / 1988$ dollars per equivalent person.
1988 doltars per 21 -meal equivalent
3 3/ Less dolars per 21 -meal equivalent person.
4/ Huts in shelled wight
Nuts in shelled weight equivalent.

Table
table 16-Inco
ome quintile: Percentage of

- Percentage of households usi
ing food
ood iten
in a wee
Housholds (sample)

Households (sample)
Income before taxes (thous)
Food expenditures: (dollars) $1 /$
Total food (dos: $2 /$
At home food (tiars)
A
Away from hood (ciollars)
Age of hrom home food (dollars Household size head (years) (21-meal sizu
Household size
(including boarders)
Chitdren under 18 (number)
Adults over 64 in Adults over 64 (number)

| 14,930 | 2,203 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 68,388 | 9.793 | 2,189 9,953 | 2,233 | 2,189 | 2,203 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17,981 | 4,803 | 9,953 9,969 | $10.253$ | 10,191 | 10,626 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,513 \\ & , 7 \end{aligned}$ | 4,495 | 732 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,093 |  |  |  | 21,067 | 38,341 | 17,571 | 88,942 20,376 | 13, 107 | 13,056 | 729 13.452 | 739 | 732 | 831 |
| 1,534 | 1,290 | 1.747 | 1,969 | 2,323 |  |  | 20,376 | 4,251 | 9.412 | 13,452 | 15,335 | 17,875 | 16.117 |
| 559 | +295 | 1,394 | 1,473 | 2,383 | 3.090 | 2,071 | 2,059 |  |  |  | 22,315 | 42,815 | 16. NA |
| 48.9 | 52.2 | 534 | 496 | 1,872 | 1,921 | 1,527 | 1,348 | 1,397 | 1,555 | 1.939 |  |  | Na |
|  |  | 50.3 | 44.4 | 44.3 | 1.169 | 544 | 711 | 1 + 202 | 1.159 | 1,314 | 2,316 | 3,122 | 1,985 |
| 2.62 | 2.60 |  |  |  | 45.8 | 50.2 | 47.5 | 295 | 396 | 625 | 1,482 | 1.725 | 1,311 |
|  |  | 2.72 | 2.93 | 2.62 |  |  |  | 49.7 | 48.5 | 46.4 | 854 | 1.396 | 674 |
| 2.96 | 2.85 |  |  | 2.62 | 2.18 | 2.65 | 2.22 |  |  |  | 44.6 | 45.4 | 51.5 |
| . 95 | 1.20 | 2.99 1.08 | 3.30 | 3.00 |  |  |  | 2.39 | 2.49 | 2.31 |  |  |  |
| . 30 | . 45 | 1.08 .46 | 1.22 | . 90 | 2.61 .52 | 2.99 | 2.64 |  |  | 2.31 | 2.13 | 1.85 | 2.27 |
|  |  | . 46 | . 22 | . 15 | . 13 | . 86 | . 73 | 1.09 | 2.87 | 2.71 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | . 35 | . 37 | . 39 | 1.00 | . 80 | 2.60 | 2.36 | ci. 69 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 39 | . 32 | . 20 | . 16 | . 65 |

Dairy products (fresh equivalent fresh fluid milk Processed milk
Crean, crean s
Frozen desserts with mites, dips Cheese

Fats and oils
Table fot
Shortening
Salad, cooking oils
Salad dressings

| 98.8 | 97.7 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 93.9 | 89.4 |
| 26.4 | 27.4 |
| 29.5 | 17.8 |
| 49.9 | 40.7 |
| 81.8 | 68.6 |
| 95.3 | 92.7 |
| 91.7 | 87.7 |
| 31.1 | 36.2 |
| 45.1 | 34.5 |
| 70.5 | 58.2 |

99.1
94.2
29.0
25.3
47.1
80.1
95.7
92.4
33.4
44.6
68.3
99.3
95.5
27.6
31.5
53.4
86.7
96.8
93.2
32.7
48.5
74.8


See notes at end of table.

Table 16--Income quintile: Percentage of househclds using food items in a week-Continued

| Jtent | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Income quintile |  |  |  |  | Hot reported | All | Income quintile |  |  |  |  | Not reported |
|  |  | First (losest) | Second | $\begin{gathered} \text { Third } \\ \text { (middle) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Fourth | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fifth } \\ \text { (highest) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ (\text { lowest }) \end{gathered}$ | Secarsi | $\begin{gathered} \text { Third } \\ (\text { middle }) \end{gathered}$ | Fourth | Fifth (highest) |  |
| Food group: Percent | Persent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour and cereals | 93.4 | 93.9 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 93.4 | 89.2 | 94.1 | 89.7 | 89.9 | 91.0 | 89.8 |  | 88.1 |  |
| Flour, not in mixes | 54.0 | 56.9 | 54.0 | 56.8 | 53.3 | 43.4 | 57.8 | 29.5 | 89.9 34.2 | 33.0 | 89.8 28.8 | 88.5 25.6 | 88.1 | 91.1 32.6 |
| Flour dines | 27.6 | 21.2 | 28.0 | $32 . ?$ | 31.2 | 27.3 | 26.5 | 20.4 | 21.1 | 23.2 | 22.0 | 19.4 | 17.2 | 20.4 |
| Breakfast cereals | 78.8 | 78.0 | 82.1 | 83.3 | 79.4 | 72.8 | 78.1 | 77.7 | 75.1 | 81.7 | 78.6 | 75.3 | 74.9 | 80.1 |
| Other cereals | 70.2 | 72.3 | 71.2 | 72.2 | 70.3 | 65.1 | 70.4 | 61.2 | 64.2 | 61.5 | 59.4 | 61.1 | 58.7 | 62.8 |
| Bekery products | 98.6 | 98.1 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 98.0 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 97.1 | 98.8 | 97.9 | 96.7 | 99.2 | 98.5 |
| Bread Other baked goods, doughs | 95.2 | 94.7 81.9 | 98.1 | 95.7 | 95.8 | 93.8 | 95.3 | 92.1 | 90.9 | 93.9 | 93.4 | 90.3 | 91.1 | 93.4 |
| Other baked goods, doughs | 88.8 | 81.9 | 89.3 | 91.2 | 92.5 | 90.2 | 88.2 | 88.4 | 84.8 | 89.3 | 89.7 | 90.6 | 89.0 | 86.7 |
| Meat | 97.4 | 97.1 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 96.8 | 97.4 | 93.2 | 93.4 | 95.3 | 95.1 | 91.7 | 89.6 | 95.2 |
| Beef | 91.2 | 86.9 | 90.7 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 91.3 | 91.0 | 81.3 | 80.4 | 84.1 | 84.2 | 80.6 | 77.0 | 82.7 |
| Pork | 79.0 | 76.5 | 79.3 | 81.4 | 79.5 | 76.7 | 80.0 | 65.5 | - 63.5 | 71.2 | 68.9 | 64.8 | 60.4 | 65.9 |
| Lamb, mutton, goat | 5.6 | 4.3 | 4.7 3.7 | 5.4 3.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| Variety meat, game, substitutes | 13.3 | 3.2 15.2 | 3.7 14.1 | 3.9 13.3 | 4.4 12.3 | $\begin{array}{r}5.8 \\ \hline 11.6\end{array}$ | 4.2 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| Lunch meat | 68.5 | 65.1 | 70.7 | 74.4 | 71.1 | 63.1 | 13.3 | 6.8 67.3 | 7.3 66.1 | 8.0 66.0 | 7.0 65.1 | 6.4 | 4.6 52.0 | 7.8 60.1 |
| poultry, fish, shellfish | 81.1 | 80.9 | 81.2 | 81.6 | 80.9 | 79.4 | 82.1 | 81.5 | 82.0 | 80.6 | 78.5 | 83.5 | 80.0 | 84.3 |
| Poultry <br> fish, shellfish | 68.4 | 71.8 | 68.7 | 68.1 | 65.8 | 64.5 | 70.5 | 70.7 | 72.6 | 70.7 | 67.1 | 72.4 | 69.3 | 72.1 |
| Fish, shellfish | 51.4 | 45.4 | 51.4 | 54.2 | 52.1 | 54.7 | 50.7 | 50.3 | 48.5 | 48.6 | 50.2 | 53.2 | 50.7 | 49.7 |
| Eggs (fresh equivalent) | 93.0 | 93.0 | 94.7 | 34.5 | 92.9 | 89.7 | 93.2 | 82.2 | 85.0 | 86.3 | 84.8 | 79.4 | 75.9 | 84.1 |
| Sugars, skeets | 92.7 | 91.4 | 93.2 | 94.2 | 93.8 | 89.4 | 93.6 | 78.9 | 79.4 | 82.8 | 82.7 | 77.5 | 75.4 | 77.6 |
| Sugars | 83.2 | 84.2 | 84.1 | 86.0 | 84.4 | 76.4 | 83.7 | 63.3 | 70.3 | 68.0 | 66.7 | 58.9 | 56.5 | 77.6 62.8 |
| Syrups, molasses, honey | 34.1 | 28.3 | 33.6 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 34.8 | 34.2 | 25.4 | 23.8 | 27.0 | 26.9 | 24.7 | 25.5 | 62.8 |
| Jellies, jams, preserves Candies, nonfruit topoings | 49.1 37.7 | 40.2 | 50.7 | 54.4 | 51.0 | 48.4 | 49.4 | 31.8 | 27.8 | 33.7 | 31.3 | 32.1 | 33.3 | 32.2 |
| Candies, nonfruit toppings Miscellaneous sweets | 37.7 28.4 | 27.1 23.1 | 36.9 27.3 | 43.1 32.6 | 43.3 | 39.2 | 36.6 | 32.3 | 29.1 | 30.6 | 35.2 | 33.0 | 36.1 | 29.3 |
| Miscellaneous sweets | 28.4 | 23.1 | 27.3 | 32.6 | 31.1 | 27.6 | 28.3 | 19.9 | 16.0 | 22.3 | 24.5 | 22.9 | 17.7 | 17.1 |

Table 16-ircome quintile:. Percentage of households using food it


Table 16--Income quintite: Percentage of households using food items in a week--Continued

| Jtem | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Income quintile |  |  |  |  | Hot reported | All | Income quintile |  |  |  |  | Hot reported |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { (lowest) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Second | Third (middle) | fourth | fifth (highest) |  |  | First (lowest) | Second | $\begin{gathered} \text { Third } \\ \text { (faiddle) } \end{gathered}$ | Fourth | Fifth (highest) |  |
| Food group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dried vegetables and fruits Vegetables Fruits | 28.9 | 33.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 31.7 \\ 25.4 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.4 \\ & 19.5 \\ & 11.7 \end{aligned}$ | 26.116.412.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 24.2 \\ & 14.0 \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.5 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 11.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.5 \\ & 14.1 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24.0 \\ 20.2 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24.0 \\ 15.1 \\ 9.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.4 \\ 12.3 \\ 9.2 \end{array}$ | 21.511.611.3 | 20.09.912.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25.9 \\ & 16.8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 20.7 10.7 | 29.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beverages <br> Coffee <br> Tea <br> Cocoa, baking chocolate <br> Soft drinks <br> Ades, punches, nectars <br> Alcohol ic beverages | 97.2 | 94.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 96.9 \\ & 77.2 \\ & 57.4 \\ & 14.2 \\ & 57.9 \\ & 37.6 \\ & 25.2 \end{aligned}$ | 97.8 <br> 76.9 <br> 56.7 <br> 18.1 <br> 68.0 <br> 44.2 <br> 36.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 98.0 \\ & 36.2 \\ & 58.1 \\ & 16.3 \\ & 69.8 \\ & 39.5 \\ & 42.8 \end{aligned}$ | 98.6 | 97.0 <br> 78.6 <br> 53.8 <br> 13.5 <br> 59.6 <br> 35.8 <br> 31.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 93.4 \\ 62.5 \\ 37.9 \\ 8.3 \\ 65.5 \\ 36.9 \\ 29.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89.0 \\ 53.1 \\ 31.4 \\ 7.6 \\ 59.1 \\ 39.6 \\ 13.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.2 \\ & 61.7 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | 95.7 | 95.0 | 94.6 | 92.563.0 |
|  | 76.8 | 70.4 |  |  |  | 98.6 80.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53.2 14.2 | 42.6 8.7 |  |  |  | 55.6 |  |  |  |  | 62.6 39.1 | 63.5 | 68.6 |  |
|  | 62.5 | 8.7 50.8 |  |  |  | 14.4 |  |  |  | 7.7 | 19.1 | 40.7 | 38.8 | 38.8 |
|  | 37.2 | 35.2 |  |  |  | 70.0 |  |  |  | 64.7 | 72.8 | 72.9 | 73.5 | 8.5 66.1 |
|  | 34.5 | 15.8 |  |  |  | 32.3 54.9 |  |  |  | 40.4 | 38.1 | 40.9 | 29.1 | 66.1 35.8 |
| Soups, sauces, gravies Ready-to-serve Condensed, frozed, dried |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 49.0 \\ 9.4 \\ 43.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55.9 \\ & 11.4 \\ & 50.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.3 \\ & 12.0 \\ & 50.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.3 \\ & 12.4 \\ & 48.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.3 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 44.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39.8 \\ & 15.3 \\ & 29.4 \end{aligned}$ | 28.2 | 35.9 | 46.4 | 24.8 |
|  | S1.5 10.8 | 43.5 8.9 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36.0 \\ & 12.8 \\ & 27.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30.9 \\ 9.3 \\ 24.7 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40.6 \\ & 13.2 \\ & 31.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.3 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 27.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.4 \\ & 14.9 \\ & 26.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.6 \\ & 13.3 \\ & 24.3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 45.7 | 37.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nuts, condiments Nuts, peanut butter 4/ Catsup, chili sauce, etc. Pickles, relishes |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 69.8 \\ & 50.9 \\ & 42.8 \\ & 27.5 \end{aligned}$ | 77.5 <br> 58.9 <br> 49.9 <br> 33.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 72.1 52.5 | 56.9 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 77.3 \\ & 57.4 \\ & 48.1 \\ & 35.0 \end{aligned}$ | 76.6 <br> 55.4 <br> 47.0 <br> 33.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 72.0 \\ & 52.4 \\ & 44.3 \\ & 29.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.1 \\ & 51.4 \\ & 30.3 \\ & 19.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.7 \\ & 4.4 .7 \\ & 26.7 \\ & 12.7 \end{aligned}$ | 61.4 <br> 47.5 <br> 31.4 <br> 19.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 68.7 \\ & 54.5 \\ & 34.3 \\ & 22.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.2 \\ & 55.5 \\ & 30.8 \\ & 21.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.2 \\ & 56.6 \\ & 29.7 \\ & 23.2 \end{aligned}$ | 59.2 <br> 47.7 <br> 29.1 |
|  | 44.8 | 39.2 35.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29.4 | 19.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mixtures, dinners <br> Canned, frozen, dried Baby or junior, jarred |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 37.6 \\ 36.0 \\ 3.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42.1 \\ 39.6 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.9 \\ 40.1 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36.2 \\ 35.3 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33.7 \\ 32.4 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35.4 | 33.7 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 50.3 \\ 49.5 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.4 \\ 40.2 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47.9 \\ 47.1 \\ 2.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53.3 \\ 52.5 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57.8 \\ 56.1 \\ 3.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56.5 \\ 56.3 \\ .9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.2 \\ 42.7 \\ 1.8 \end{array}$ |
|  | 35.4 3.1 | 31.2 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

HA $=$ Not applicable.
1/ 1988 dollars per equivalent person.
$\frac{2}{3} 1988$ dollars per 21-meal equivalent person.
$3 /$ Less than 0.5 percent.
$4 /$ Nuts in shelled weight equivalent.

Table 17--Race:
Percentage of households using food itens in a week


See notes at end of table.

Table 17--Race: Percentage of households using food iters in a week--Contimued

| Item | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |
|  | All | Race |  |  | * 11 | Race |  |  |
|  |  | White | Black | Other |  | White | Black | Other |
| Food group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiour and cereals 93.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour, not in mixes | 93.4 54.0 | 93.3 53.0 | 93.7 | 94.7 | 89.7 | 90.0 | 86.1 | 92.1 |
| Flour mixes Breakfast cereals | 27.6 | 53.0 28.6 | 62.8 21.9 | 51.0 22.9 | 29.5 | 27.8 | 40.7 | 32.1 |
| Breakfast cereals Other cereals | 78.8 | 79.5 | 73.7 | 22.9 80.5 | 20.4 | 20.7 79.3 | 19.0 | 16.5 |
| Other cereats | 70.2 | 69.1 | 81.9 | 84.3 | 71.7 61.2 | 79.3 59.9 | 67.3 | 70.8 |
| $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Bekery procucts } & 98.6 & \\ \text { Bread }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bread Other baked goods, doughs | 95.2 | 95.2 | 98.1 95.5 | 98.4 95.4 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.8 | 94.1 |
| Other baked goods, doughs | 88.8 | 90.2 | 79.9 | 85.1 | 92.1 88.4 | 92.5 89.3 | 91.8 | 84.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef Pork | 97.4 | 97.2 91.3 | 98.8 89.9 | 97.2 | 93.2 | 92.8 | 96.3 | 93.8 |
| Pork | 79.0 | 78.1 | 89.9 84.9 | 94.0 80.9 | 81.3 | 81.1 | 81.3 | 93.8 86.9 |
| Lamb, mutton, goat | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 61.5 2.8 | 64.2 2.8 | 74.4 | 69.5 |
| Variety meat, game, substitutes | 4.2 13.3 | 4.0 | 5.1 20.7 | 7.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| Lunch meat | 68.5 | 68.0 | 20.7 72.3 | 14.4 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 11.4 | 8.1 5.9 |
| Poultry, fish, shellfishPoultry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish, shellfish | 68.4 51.4 | 65.4 50.3 | 86.4 58.0 | 82.6 56.5 | 70.7 | 88.4 | 88.9 | 86.4 78.8 |
| Eggs (fresh equivalent) | 93.0 | 92.6 | 95.3 | S. 8 | 82.2 | $81.4$ | 88.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 53.9 \\ & 83.9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugars, sweets <br> Sugars <br> Syrups, molasses, honey Jellies, jams, preserves Candies, nonfruit toppings Miscellaneous sweets | 92.7 | 92.9 | 90.7 | 93.6 |  |  | 8.0 | 83.9 |
|  | 83.2 | 82.8 | 84.7 | 88.4 | 78.9 63.3 | 78.9 | 78.7 | 80.9 |
|  | 34.1 49.1 | 35.1 | 28.3 | 30.5 | 63.3 25.4 | 61.7 25.9 | 72.8 | 73.5 |
|  | 37.7 | 50.6 40.1 | 40.7 22.9 | 40.3 | 31.8 | 32.8 | 25.9 | 22.5 |
|  | 28.4 | 30.3 | 15.5 | 27.5 22.9 | 32.3 19.5 | 34.4 | 20.0 | 20.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 19.9 | 21.4 | 9.9 | 16.6 |

[^25]

See notes at end of table.

Table 17-Race: Pertentage of households using food items in a meek--Continued

| 1 tem | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |
|  | All | Race |  |  | All | Race |  |  |
|  |  | White | Black | Other |  | White | Black | other |
| Food group: Percent | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dried vegetables and fruits Vegetable:s Fruits | $\begin{aligned} & 28.9 \\ & 20.7 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.5 \\ & 18.3 \\ & 11.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34.9 \\ 32.7 \\ 3.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.8 \\ 39.9 \\ 7.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.5 \\ & 14.1 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.6 \\ & 12.4 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27.4 \\ 22.8 \\ 6.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30.5 \\ 28.2 \\ 4.4 \end{array}$ |
| Beverages | $\begin{aligned} & 97.2 \\ & 76.8 \\ & 53.2 \\ & 14.2 \\ & 62.5 \\ & 37.2 \\ & 34.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.7 \\ & 79.1 \\ & 55.8 \\ & 15.2 \\ & 63.1 \\ & 36.4 \\ & 36.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.5 \\ 60.0 \\ 37.3 \\ 6.7 \\ 56.9 \\ 43.1 \\ 20.3 \end{array}$ |  | 93.4 |  |  | 92.956.6 |
| Cofíee <br> Tea |  |  |  | 77.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 62.5 \\ & 37.9 \end{aligned}$ | 94.0 65.5 | 41.2 |  |
| Tea Cecoa, bekilig chocolate |  |  |  | 41.8 |  | 39.19.1 | 29.9 | 56.6 37.3 |
| Soft drinks |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 37.9 \\ 8.3 \end{array}$ |  |  | 3.368.4 |
| Ades, puexines, nectars |  |  |  | 65.9 | 68.5 36.9 | 69.4 35.3 | 62.1 46.9 |  |
| Alcoholic beverages |  |  |  | 37.1 25.8 | 36.9 29.3 | 35.3 31.0 | 46.9 16.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 46.2 \\ & 27.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Soups, sauses, Jravies Ready-to-serve | $\begin{aligned} & 51.5 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 45.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53.9 \\ & 11.2 \\ & 48.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35.0 \\ 7.8 \\ 29.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47.0 \\ 8.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.0 \\ & 12.8 \\ & 27.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.3 \\ & 13.5 \\ & 29.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19.9 \\ 9.1 \\ 11.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30.7 \\ 8.0 \\ 25.0 \end{array}$ |
| Condensed, frozed, dried |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 75.0 \\ & 55.3 \\ & 46.3 \\ & 31.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.8 \\ & 36.1 \\ & 35.1 \\ & 15.1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Nuts, condiments Nuts, peanut butter $4 /$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72.1 \\ & 52.5 \\ & 44.7 \\ & 29.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58.4 \\ & 36.8 \\ & 36.0 \\ & 17.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.1 \\ & 51.4 \\ & 30.3 \\ & 19.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.1 \\ & 53.6 \\ & 31.4 \\ & 20.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.3 \\ & 35.3 \\ & 23.2 \\ & 12.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.4 \\ & 49.1 \\ & 26.2 \\ & 14.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nats, peanut butter $4 / 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pickles, re! ishes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 37.1 \\ 35.4 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38.7 \\ 37.3 \\ 2.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.9 \\ 24.8 \\ 2.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31.7 \\ 25.9 \\ 9.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50.3 \\ 49.5 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Mixtures, dinners |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 53.2 \\ 52.4 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32.4 \\ 31.8 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$ | 36.234.56.0 |
| Canned, frozen, dried Baby or junior, jarred |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baby or junior, jarred |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1/ 1988 dollars per equivalent person.
211988 dollars per 21 -meal equivalent person.
3 Less than 0.5 percent.
4/ Nuts in shelled keight equivalent.

Table 18--Region: Percentage of households using food items in a week


[^26]Table 18--Region: Percentage of households using food items in a week--Continued

| I ten | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Atl | Region |  |  |  | All | Region |  |  |  |
|  |  | Northeast | North Central | South | West |  | Hortheast | Horth Central | South | West |
| Food group: Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour and cereals flour, not in mixes Flour mixes Breakfast cereals Other cereats | $\begin{aligned} & 93.4 \\ & 54.0 \\ & 27.6 \\ & 78.8 \\ & 70.2 \end{aligned}$ | 93.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 93.9 \\ & 57.9 \\ & 31.4 \\ & 82.0 \\ & 66.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.9 \\ & 64.0 \\ & 23.3 \\ & 75.8 \\ & 75.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.0 \\ & 47.6 \\ & 29.9 \\ & 77.8 \\ & 64.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.7 \\ & 29.5 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 77.7 \\ & 61.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.1 \\ & 23.2 \\ & 20.3 \\ & 78.3 \\ & 64.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.5 \\ & 30.8 \\ & 22.4 \\ & 79.1 \\ & 61.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.3 \\ & 32.6 \\ & 18.9 \\ & 76.3 \\ & 61.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.8 \\ & 29.3 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 77.7 \\ & 56.9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 42.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 27.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 79.9 72.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 72.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bakery products Bread Other baked goods, doughs | $\begin{aligned} & 98.6 \\ & 95.2 \\ & 88.8 \end{aligned}$ | 98.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 98.9 \\ & 96.0 \\ & 90.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.5 \\ & 95.7 \\ & 86.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.2 \\ & 94.2 \\ & 86.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.1 \\ & 92.1 \\ & 98.4 \end{aligned}$ | 97.6 <br> 91.4 <br> 87.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 99.0 \\ & 94.5 \\ & 91.0 \end{aligned}$ | 97.8 <br> 91.8 <br> 87.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 97.9 \\ & 90.5 \\ & 87.8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 94.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 97.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meat <br> Beef <br> Pork <br> Veal <br> Lamb, thutten, goat <br> Variety meat, gane, substitutes <br> Lunch meat | $\begin{array}{r} 97.4 \\ 91.2 \\ 79.0 \\ 5.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 13.3 \\ 68.5 \end{array}$ | 96.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 98.2 \\ 92.9 \\ 81.0 \\ 3.7 \\ 2.4 \\ 13.4 \\ 75.2 \end{array}$ | 98.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 96.0 \\ 90.1 \\ 72.0 \\ 3.9 \\ 6.3 \\ 12.8 \\ 62.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.2 \\ 81.3 \\ 65.5 \\ 2.8 \\ 2.6 \\ 6.8 \\ 61.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.5 \\ 80.1 \\ 62.7 \\ 6.4 \\ 4.5 \\ 6.5 \\ 57.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.7 \\ 84.5 \\ 66.7 \\ 2.5 \\ 1.4 \\ 6.7 \\ 67.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94.1 \\ 81.9 \\ 69.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.2 \\ 8.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.2 \\ 77.6 \\ 59.6 \\ 1.8 \\ 4.5 \\ 4.0 \\ 52.0 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 91.6 |  | 90.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 76.0 18.4 |  | 83.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1 \% .4$ 8.1 |  | 3.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12.6 |  | 1.5 13.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 68.4 |  | 66.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry, fish, shellfish Poultry Fish, shellfish | 81.7 68.4 51.4 | 85.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 76.1 \\ & 62.6 \\ & 45.2 \end{aligned}$ | 81.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 80.5 \\ & 63.7 \\ & 55.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.5 \\ & 70.7 \\ & 50.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.7 \\ & 76.8 \\ & 69.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.9 \\ & 66.3 \\ & 45.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.0 \\ & 71.8 \\ & 47.1 \end{aligned}$ | 79.4 67.9 49.9 |
|  |  | 74.3 |  | 71.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 61.6 |  | 46.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eggs (fresh equivalent) | 93.0 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 93.6 | 92.7 | 82.2 | 83.3 | 81.0 | 83.7 | 79.9 |
| Sugars, sweets <br> Sugars <br> Syrups, molasses, honey Jellies, jams, preserves Candies, nonfruit toppings Miscellaneous sweets | $\begin{aligned} & 92.7 \\ & 83.2 \\ & 34.1 \\ & 49.1 \\ & 37.7 \\ & 28.4 \end{aligned}$ | 93.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 93.9 \\ & 83.4 \\ & 33.7 \\ & 50.5 \\ & 44.3 \\ & 33.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 89.9 \\ & 76.9 \\ & 40.2 \\ & 47.9 \\ & 36.8 \\ & 27.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.9 \\ & 63.3 \\ & 25.4 \\ & 31.8 \\ & 32.3 \\ & 19.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 81.0 | 83.7 | 79.9 |
|  |  | 83.7 |  | 93.1 86.3 |  |  | 80.5 | 78.6 58.7 | 81.5 | 73.2 |
|  |  | 34.1 |  | 80.3 30.8 |  |  | 66.1 25.4 | 58.7 23.9 | 69.6 | 55.2 |
|  |  | 48.0 |  | 49.6 |  |  | 31.7 | 32.0 | 30.0 | 34.9 |
|  |  | 31.3 |  | 29.9 |  |  | 32.9 | 38.4 | 28.2 | 31.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21.0 | 24.7 | 16.6 | 18.5 |

See notes at end of table.

Table 18--Region: Percentage of households using food items in a week--Continued


Table 18--Region: Percentage of households using food items in a week--Cont inued


Table 19--Urbanization: Percentage of households using food itens in a week


[^27]Table 19-Urbanization: Percentage of households using food items in a week--Continued

| Item | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |
|  | All | Urbanization |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | All | Urbanization |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Central } \\ \text { city } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Suburbar | Nometro |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Suburban |  |
| Food group: |  |  |  |  |  | city | Suburban | Hormetro |
| Flour and cereals Flour, not in mixes Flour mixes Breakfast cereals Other cereals | $\begin{aligned} & 93.4 \\ & 54.0 \\ & 27.6 \\ & 78.8 \\ & 70.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.3 \\ & 46.3 \\ & 24.3 \\ & 75.4 \\ & 69.3 \end{aligned}$ | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 95.2 \\ & 65.4 \\ & 28.2 \\ & 80.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.7 \\ & 29.5 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 77.7 \\ & 69.7 \end{aligned}$ | 89.9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 50.5 30.0 80.2 |  |  | 88.9 28.1 | 89.5 25.4 | 89.6 39.9 |
|  |  |  | 80.2 69.9 |  |  | 20.2 76.5 | 25.4 21.2 | 39.9 18.8 |
| Bakery products |  |  | 69.9 |  |  | 76.5 61.1 | 78.8 60.7 | 77.1 |
| $\sim$ Bread 0 Other baked goods, doughs | 98.6 95.2 | 97.9 | 99.1 | 98.8 |  |  | 60.7 | 62.2 |
| If Other baked goods, doughs | 88.8 | 84.6 | 96.2 | 94.7 | 98.1 92.1 | 97.2 | 98.6 | 98.2 |
| Heat |  |  | 97.7 | 90.0 | 88.4 | 86.9 | 93.0 | 94.4 |
| Beef | 97.4 | 95.9 | 97.9 |  |  |  | 89.8 | 87.6 |
| Pork Veal | 79.8 | 38.6 75.8 | 92.8 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 90.5 | 93.9 |  |
| Lamb, mutton, goat | 5.6 | 7.0 | 79.3 6.8 | 81.8 | 81.3 6.5 | 76.9 60.2 | 83.7 | 83.7 70.5 |
| Variety meat, lunch meat | 4.2 13.3 | 5.9 14.7 | 6.8 4.6 | 3.0 | 65.5 2.8 | 60.2 3.3 | 66.5 | 70.5 |
|  | 68.5 | 14.7 65.5 | 12.0 70.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.3 \\ & 69.0 \end{aligned}$ | 6.8 | 2.2 | 3.3 3.3 | $\bigcirc .7$ |
| Poultry, fish, shellfish Foul try Fish, shellfish | $\begin{aligned} & 81.1 \\ & 68.4 \\ & 51.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83.2 \\ & 72.0 \\ & 54.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.9 \\ & 68.3 \\ & 54.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 61.3 | 57.4 | 5.2 62.6 | 10.464.6 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 78.2 \\ & 65.1 \\ & 46.0 \end{aligned}$ | 81.570.7 |  | 81.9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{84.5}$ |  | 76.866.0 |
| Coss (fresh Equivalent) | 93.0 | 92.4 | 92.9 | 93.7 | 82.2 | 32.781.1 | 82.2 |  |
| Sugars, sweets Sugars | 92.7 | 90.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 83.6 |
| syrups, molasses, honey | 83.2 | 980.4 | 93.3 82.9 | 94.3 | 78.9 | 72.9 |  | 83.1 |
| Jellies, jams, preserves | 34.1 | 30.5 | 36.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 86.6 \\ & 35.3 \end{aligned}$ | 53.3 | 57.6 | 63.2 |  |
| Candies, nonfruit toppings Miscellaneous sweets | 37.7 | 42.1 32.4 | 52.8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31.4 \\ & 31.8 \\ & 19.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.3 \\ & 25.9 \\ & 28.9 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.5 \\ & 34.9 \\ & 34.2 \\ & 33.8 \end{aligned}$ | 71.4 <br> 23.8 |
|  | 28.4 | 22.2 | 31.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 51.9 \\ & 39.8 \\ & 30.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33.9 \\ & 33.2 \\ & 20.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^28]USDA/SB-849 CHANGES FOOD CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURES IN AMERICAN HOISEHOLDS DURING THE 1980'S. (STATISTICAL BULLETIN.) / S. M. LUTZ, ET AL, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC. COMMODITY ECONOMICS DIV. DEC $92102 R$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 O F 2 \\
& \text { PB } 93 \\
& 143204
\end{aligned}
$$

Table 19--Urbanization: Percentage of households using food items in a week-Continued


See notes at end of table.

Table 19-Urbanization: Percentage of households using food items in a week--Continued

| Item | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977/78 |  |  |  | 1987/88 |  |  |  |
|  | All | Urbanization |  |  | Alt | Urbanization |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Central } \\ \text { city } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Suburban | Honmetro |  | Central city | Suburban | Hormetro |
|  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food group: 20.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dried veqetables and fruits Vegetables Fruits | $\begin{aligned} & 28.9 \\ & 20.7 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | 28.921.3 | 26.6 | 31.4 | 22.5 | 23.9 15.6 | 20.8 11.6 | 24.2 17.0 |
|  |  |  | 26.6 16.9 | 24.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 14.1 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.6 \\ & 10.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1.6 10.5 | 8.8 |
|  |  | 10.4 | 11.8 9.7 |  |  | 10.1 | 95.2 | 93.7 |
| Beverages <br> Coffee <br> Tes Cezon, baking chocolate Soft drinks Ades, punches, nectars Aicoholic beverages | 97.2 | 96.3 | 97.697 .5 |  | $62.5$ | 55.0 | 66.3 | 64.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 76.8 \\ & 53.2 \end{aligned}$ | 71.8 | 78.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 80.0 \\ & 54.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 41.18.2 | 10.1 |
|  |  | 19.1 | 16.5 |  | 37.9 8.3 | 28.5 7.3 |  |  |
|  | 14.2 |  | 65.9 | 60.2 | 68.5 | 64.3 | 71.6 | 68.1 |
|  | 62.5 | 60.9 | 39.4 | 36.4 | 36.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 37.5 \\ & 28.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 35.8 21.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 37.2 \\ & 34.5 \end{aligned}$ | 34.3 | 39.4 40.8 | 27.7 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 33.6 | 21.2 36.7 |
| Soups, sauces, gravies Ready-to-serve Condensed, frozed, dried | 51.5 | 48.3 | 54.9 | 50.8 | 36.0 | 31.9 | 38.5 | 36.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.8 \\ & 45.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.6 \\ & 42.5 \end{aligned}$ | $11.0$$49.5$ | $44.7$ | 27.1 | 23.6 | 28.4 | 29.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68.8 | 65.7 |
| Huts, condiments Huts, peanut butter $3 /$ Catsup, chili sauce, etc. pickles, relishes | 72.1 | 64.9 | 76.3 | 74.5 | 64.1 | 49.0 | 54.5 | 50.7 |
|  | 52.544.7 | 45.9 38.4 | 56.4 48.8 | 46.3 | 30.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 26.1 \\ & 17.0 \end{aligned}$ | $21.1$ | 20.4 |
|  |  | 23.8 | 32.6 |  | 19.7 |  |  |  |
|  | 29.4 |  |  |  |  | $17.0$ | 53.5 | 47.3 |
| Mixtures, dimers | $\begin{aligned} & 37.1 \\ & 35.4 \end{aligned}$ | 33.4 | 41.6 39.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 35.8 \\ & 34.3 \end{aligned}$ | 50.3 49.5 | 48.0 47.1 | 52.71.9 | 46.22.2 |
| Camed, frozen, dried |  | 3.8 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 |  |  |

1/ 1988 dollars per equivalent person.
2f 1988 dollars per 21-meal equivalent person.
3 Nuts in shelled weight equivalent.

Table 20-Average food conversion factors

| Food group | 1977/78 | 1987/88 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Dairy products (fresh equivalent) |  |  |
| Fresh fluid mik | 1.26 | 1.29 |
| Processed milk | 1.03 | 1.04 |
| Cream, cream substitutes and dips | 2.83 | 2.54 |
| Frozen desserts with mik | . 1.95 | . 81 |
| Cheese | 1.05 | 1.05 |
|  | 4.07 | 4.28 |
| Fats and oils |  |  |
| Table fat | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Shortening | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Salad, cooking oils | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Salad dressings | 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  |  | 1.00 |
| Flour and cereals 100 |  |  |
| Flour, not in mixes | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Flour mixes | 1.00 | 1.08 |
| Breakfast cereals | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Other cereals | 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  |  | 1.00 |
| Bakery products 1.00 |  |  |
| Bread | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Other baked goods and dough | 1.00 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  | Meat | 1.00 |
| Beef | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Pork | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Veal | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Lamb, mutton, and goat | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Variety meat, game, and substitutes | 1.00 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Lunch meat | 1.00 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Poultry, fish, and shellfish |  |  |
| Poultry | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Fish and shellfish | 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Eggs (fresh equivalent) | 1.00 |  |
| Sugars and sweets 1.00 |  |  |
| Sugars | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Syrups, molasses, and honey | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Jellies, jams, and preserves | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Candies and noniruit toppings | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Miscellaneous sweets | 1.00 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  |  | 1.00 |
| Potatoes and sweetpotatoes |  |  |
| Fresh |  | 1.00 |
| Commercially canned | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Commercially frozen | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Dehydrated and instant | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Chips, sticks and salad | 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Continued - |

Table 20-Average food conversion factors-Continued

| Food group | 1977/78 | 1987/88 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fresh vegetables |  |  |
| Dark green | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Deep yellow | $1 . \infty$ | 1.00 |
| Tomatoes | 1.00 | t. 00 |
| Light green | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Other vegetables | 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  | $1 . \infty$ | 1.00 |
| Fresh fruits |  |  |
| Citrus | 1.00 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Other vitamin C rich | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Other fruits | 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  |  | 1.00 |
| Canned vegetables and fruits |  |  |
| Fruits | 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Frozen vegetables and fruits |  |  |
| Vegetables | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Fruits | 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Vegetable and fruit juices (juice equivalent) | 1.54 |  |
| Vegetable juice | 1.01 | 1.46 |
| Canned fruit juice | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Frozen fruit juice | 1.66 | 1.00 |
| Fresh fruit juice | 1.00 | 3.48 |
| Dried vegetables and fruits |  |  |
| Vegetables | 1.00 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Fruits | 1.00 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Beverages 1.00 |  |  |
| Coffee Tea | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Cocoa and baking chocolate | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Soft drinks | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Ades, punches, and nectars | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 1.00 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Soups, sauces, and gravies |  |  |
| Ready-to-serve | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Condensed, frozen, and dried | 1.00 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Nuts and condiments ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| Nuts and peanut butter | .98 | . 96 |
| Catsup, chill sauce, etc. | .94 1.00 | . 92 |
| Pickles and reiishes | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Mixtures and dinners |  |  |
| Canned, frozen, and dried | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Baby or junior, jarred | 1.00 | . .00 |
|  | 1.00 | 1.00 |

Table 21-Consumer price indices

| Food group | 1977 | 1978 | 1987 | 1988 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy products (fresh equivalan) | $1988=100$ |  |  |  |
| Dairy products (fresh equivalent)Fresh fluid milk |  |  |  |  |
| Processed milk | 68.9 | 72.6 |  |  |
| Cream, cream substitutes, and dips | 64.1 | 68.5 | 97.7 | 100.0 |
| Frozen desserts with milk | 64.1 | 68.5 | 97.7 | 100.0 |
| Cheese | 64.1 | 68.5 | 97.7 | 100.0 |
|  | 64.1 | 68.5 | 97.7 | 100.0 |
| Fats and oils: |  |  | 97.7 | 100.0 |
| Table fat 100.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Shortening | 62.6 | 68.6 |  |  |
| Salad, cooking oils | 62.6 | 68.6 | 95.6 | 100.0 |
| Salad dressings | 62.6 | 68.6 | 95.6 | 100.0 |
|  | 62.6 | 68.6 | 95.6 | 100.0 |
| Flour and cereals |  |  | 95.6 | 100.0 |
| Flour, not in mixes |  |  |  |  |
| Flour mixes | 51.2 | 55.8 |  |  |
| Breakfast ecreals | 51.2 | 55.8 | 94.0 | 100.0 |
| Other cereals | 51.2 | 55.8 | 94.0 | 100.0 |
|  | 51.2 | 55.8 | 94.0 94.0 | 100.0 |
| Bread |  |  |  |  |
| Other baked goods and dough | 54.2 | 57.8 |  |  |
|  | 51.2 | 55.8 | 93.3 | 100.0 |
| Pork | 53.1 |  |  | Beef |
| Veal | 65.7 | 65.2 | 94.8 |  |
| Lamb, mutton, and goat | 59.0 | 74.1 | 103.1 | 100.0 |
| Variety tnear, game, and substitutes | 59.0 | 69.4 | 97.4 | 100.0 |
| Lunch meat | 59.2 | 69.4 | 97.4 | 100.0 |
|  | 59.0 | 69.4 | 97.4 | 100.0 |
| Poultry |  |  |  |  |
| Fish and shellish | 63.7 |  |  |  |
| Eggs (fresh equivalent) | 48.5 | 53.1 | 93.3 | 100.0 |
|  | 93.1 |  | 94.5 | 100.0 |
| Sugars and sweets |  | 88.0 | 97.8 | 100.0 |
| Sugars |  |  |  |  |
| Syrups, molasses, and boney | 53.3 | 59.9 |  |  |
| Jellies, jams, and preserves | 53.3 | 59.9 | 97.4 | 100.0 |
| Candies and nonfruit toppings | 53.3 | 59.9 | 97.4 | 100.0 |
| Miscellaneous sweets | 53.3 | 59.9 | 97.4 97.4 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  | 97.4 | 100.0 |
| Fresh |  |  |  |  |
| Commercially canned |  | 53.6 | 55.7 | 97.4 |  |
| Commercially frozen | 59.4 | 65.4 | 100.0 |  |
|  | 59.4 | 65.4 |  | 100.0 |
| Chips, sticks, and saiad | 59.4 | 65.4 | 95.5 | 100.0 |
| - | 53.7 | 58.1 | 96.4 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  | 10.0 |
|  |  |  |  | -Continued |

Table 21-Consumer price indices-Continued


| Household size (members) | 1977/78 | 19871 | 1988 ${ }^{\text { }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Household equivalent person |  |  |
| 1 ( 1 lon |  |  |  |
| 2 | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |
| 3 | 1.32 | 1.28 | 1.03 |
| 4 | 1.65 | 1.57 | 1.57 |
| 5 | 1.97 | 2.01 | 1.57 |
| 6 | 2.29 | 2.38 | 2.01 2.38 |
| 7 | 2.62 | 2.69 | 2.38 |
| 8 | 2.94 | 3.06 | 2.68 |
| 9 | 3.26 | 3.37 | 3.06 3.38 |
| 10 | 3.60 | 4.04 | 3.38 4.00 |
| 11 |  | 4.04 | 4.00 |
| $12^{2}$ | $4.23$ | $4.04$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.00 \\ & 4.00 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $4.04$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.00 \\ & 4.00 \end{aligned}$ |

# FOCUS ON FOOD: COSTS AND CONSUMPTION 

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[^0]:    1301 New York Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20005-4788

[^1]:    ${ }^{\text {l }}$ Many terms used in this report have specific meanings. A glossary included at the end of the text provides definitions and explanations of the terms used.
    ${ }^{2}$ The quantities in several of the food groups have been converted to ease problems that occur when adding the quantities of different foods within a food group. Also, the quantities and vaiues of the food groups are reported on an annual basis, whereas the data used in the labulations were collected for a 1 -week period. These adjustments are discussed in a later section.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ The 1987-88 NFCS's representation of the U.S. population is discussed in the section entinfed "Data Limitations" on page If. 1977-78, NFCS 1977-78 Repont No. H-6, Human Nutr. Inf. Serv., U.S. Dept, Agr., June 1983, and documentation, Seasons and Year $987-88$ NFCS publis use tapes. additional low-income survey was undertaken between Noven on the eideriy, Puerto Ricans, Hawaiians, and urban Alashans. An consumption by food stamp housefolds after Congress eliminated the requre March 1980 to gain information on the changes in food allotment.

[^3]:    GIn the $1977-78 \mathrm{NFCS}$, alt individuals in the househoid were eligibie only in the spring guarter of the survey. In the other quaters, all household members ander age 19 and 50 percent of houschold members age 19 and older were eligible.

[^4]:    ${ }^{7}$ The 21-MEP adjustment has drawbacks, but has been shown to be equivaicnt to other adjusiments and a better technique thrin simply adjusting consumption by houschold size. See David M. Smallwood and James R. Blaylock. "Saling hand a betier technique than simply Economics Research, Vol. 26. No. 1, 1984, Econ. Res. Serv., U.S. Dept. Agr. Blaylock, "Scaling Houschold Nutrient Data," Agricuhural

[^5]:    ${ }^{9}$ This section draws heavily upon two publications: Consumer Expendiure Survey: Diary Survey 1982-83, Bulictin 2245, Bur. Labor Stat., U.S. Dept. Labor, 1986, and J.J. Putnam and 3.E. Allshouse Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1968-89, SB-825, Econ. Res. Serv., U.S. Depl. Agғ., May 1991.

[^6]:    ${ }^{10}$ The HNIS plans to publish a summary of the nonresponse evaluation. Details of the LSRO study can be found in Impact of
    Nonresponse on Dietary Data from the 1987-88 Nationwide Food Consumption Survey, Life Sciences Research Office, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Bethesda, MD, Apr. 1991.
    ${ }^{11}$ Nurrition Monitoring: Mismanagement of Nutirion Survey Has Resulted in Questionable Data, GAO/RCED-91-117, U.S. General

[^7]:    See notes at end of table.

[^8]:    See notes at end of table.

[^9]:    See notes at end of table.

[^10]:    See notes at end of table.

[^11]:    See notes at end of table.

[^12]:    See notes at end of table.

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